BABULINE is a tried preparation for many sorts of children's diseases such as gripes, flatulence convulsions, croup, disorders of the bowels, vomiting and diarrhoea at the time of teething and other complaints. Approved by Doctors and used in hospitals for over 25 years. Sample free on request.

Sole Agents:—
B. A. & BROTHERS,
Bombay 2.
CALCUTTA, PATNA & GAUHATI

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Registered No. B. 4666

The Best Start For The Week

Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XIV NO. 50 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1957

Price: 3 Annas (19 nP)
Air Surcharge ½ Anna—3 Naye Paise
3½ Annas in Pakistan

The Bombay Sentinel
Post Box No. 322

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	Local	Mofussil
1 year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Foreign Rs. 45 per Year and Rs. 25 for 6 months

Telephone No. 255531

Telegrams: "SENTINEL" Bombay

DEVELOPMENT FUND TO HELP FIRMS BUY MORE SHIPS

Plan Allotment Goes Up By Rs. 7 Crores

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI, UNION MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY THE CONSTITUTION OF A NON-LAPSABLE SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND TO PROVIDE THE RUPEE RESOURCES FOR FINANCING FURTHER PURCHASE OF TONNAGE WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION.

Mr. Shastri, who was inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, held at the Willingdon Sports Club, said that the Fund would be built up in the following manner:—

(1) Annual contributions would be made to the Fund from the Consolidated Fund of India, in such amounts as might be determined by the Government from time to time.

(2) All repayments of loans so far advanced to the Indian shipping companies would be credited to this Fund, instead of being merged with the general revenues.

(3) All payments by way of interest on the aforesaid loans would also be similarly credited to the Fund.

The immediate effect of the constitution of this Fund was that a further sum of Rs. 7 crores respresenting the repayments of loans and payment of interest charges during the Second Five-Year Plan period, would become available for further investment.

Thus, in effect, the allotment of Rs. 37 crores went up immediately to Rs. 44 crores.

In addition, contributions would be made from the general revenue possibly from the year 1957-58 onwards.

"What the quantum of such contributions would be, I cannot say at present, but naturally my efforts would be to obtain as much as possible," Mr. Shastri added amidst applause.

Mr. Shastri continued: "With the establishment of this Fund, Indian shipping is now assured of a perennial source of finance, and this should enable a long-term of perspective planning which, to my mind, is so essential for an industry such as shipping."

The Minister said that connected with the question of the availability of additional funds was that of the rate of interest on future loans. On loans so far advanced, the rate of interest was 2½ p.c. in the overseas sector and 4 to 4½ p.c. in the coastal sector.

For a time there was some idea of enhanced rate of interest at 4½ p.c. for all loans.

"This had naturally caused you much concernand I am certain you would now welcome the announcement that on loans to be advanced hereafter by the Shipping Development Fund, a uniform effective rate of interest at 3 p.c. per annum would be charged both for the coastal and overseas loans," Mr. Shastri said.

QUANTUM OF REBATE

Another important problem to which the Union Government had devoted close attention was that of the quantum of Development Rebate allowed to the shipping industry.

With the progressive rise in building costs, Mr. Shastri said, the case for an increase in the quantum of the Development Rebate became a strong one indeed. The Government of the United Kingdom had already raised the rate of investment allowance from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

The Minister added: "I have every hope that the rate of Development Rebate would be raised well above the present figure of 25 per cent. What the new rate would exactly be, I cannot say at this stage, though the example of the U.K., is of course there."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Referring to the foreign exchange alocations, Mr. Shastri said that it was doubtless true that the Government had not been able to arrange for any additional foreign exchange so far and this undoubtedly was a source of anxiety to all.

"But I do not still feel disappointed. We are persisting in our efforts and are taking steps one after the other to assist the shipping industry of our country and I am still pursuing the question of foreign exchange also. Despite heavy odds, I have every hope of success," the Minister said.

The Government, it was true, had not been able to agree to pool the foreign exchange earnings of Indian ships for release for acquisition of tonnage as suggested from time to time by Indian shipowners. But the Government would, nevertheless, welcome any self-financing schemes that the shipping companies might be able to evolve for procurement of tonnage and would have no difficulty in permitting them to utilise the net freight earnings of their newly acquired overseas vessels for the purpose.

Continued On Page 5 Column 7

NAICKER JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS: ADMIRERS ANGRY

TIRUCHIRAPALLI, December 14.

MR. S. SIVASUBRAMANIA NADAR, Sessions Judge, Tiruchirapalli, today sentenced Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Dravida Kazhagam leader, to six months' simple imprisonment on charges of instigating people to commit violence and arson against Brahmins.

He was ordered to be placed in "A" class.

The charges relate to three speeches stated to have been delivered by Mr. Naicker at Kulittalai, Pasupathipalayam and Tiruchi during October last.

The judge sentenced Mr. Naicker to six months' S.I. on each of three counts under various sections of the Indian Penal Code.

The sentences are to run concurrently.

The Sessions Judge referred to Naicker's statement in which a reference to the speech of the Prime Minister at a public meeting at Tiruchi had been made and observed that the speech had in no way influenced his judgment.

The Judge also said that considering the age of the accused (79) he thought a sentence of six months' simple imprisonment would meet the ends of justice.

After the judgment was delivered, Naicker was taken in a police van to the Tiruchi Central Jail.

The court room was packed to capacity and there were huge crowds outside the court awaiting the judgment. The courtroom and the approach roads were guarded by the police.

HOOLIGANISM

About 100 members of the Dravida Kazhagam indulged in hooliganism and threw stones at Brahmin hotels in Bazaar Street here this afternoon after hearing about the sentence passed on their leader.

The Kazhagam men smashed electric lights in the Vinayakar Temple at the Rock Fort and pulled down a pillar.

Fearing damage to property many shop-keepers immediately closed their shops.

The police intervened and brought the situation under control. About 25 persons were taken into custody by the police.

Madras: An appeal to his followers not to get excited or angry in the event of his being sentenced to term of imprisonment but to be composed and calm, was made by Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, when he addressed a public meeting here last evening.

Mr. Naicker said that it was not at all his programme to kill the Brahmins.

He was quite convinced that they could not eliminate the caste system by killing a few Brahmins here and there.

He appealed to his followers to refrain from doing any harm to the members of the Brahmin community.

Mr. Naicker appealed to his followers to boycott the Brahmins and Brahmin institutions like hotels and restaurants which was the sure way of making the Brahmins realise the folly of thinking that they belonged to a superior caste.

Mr. Naicker made special mention of the speech of Mr. Nehru at Tiruchirapalli wherein he had said that the members of the Kazhagam could leave the country bag and baggage if they did not wish to owe allegiance to the Constitution or flag and said Mr. Nehru was a North Indian and therefore he had no right to ask the Dravidians to quit the country.

He told his adherents that instead of picketing in front of Brahmin hotels, the Kazhagamites should hereafter picket in front of business establishments run by the North Indians and ask them to clear out of Dravida Nadu.

WRIT PLEA LOST

Mr. Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar today dismissed a writ petition filed by a Dravida Kazhagam follower, M. R. Radha, to declared the Madras Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act null and void and to issue a writ of prohibition or any other appropriate writ against the Government prohibiting the enforcement of the Act.

In dismissing the petition, his lordship took exception to the wording of the affidavit filed in the court, and hoped that the counsel for the petitioner would show better appreciation of his responsibilities to the court than what the petition had disclosed.

On the merits of the petition his lordship observed that he was unable to hold that any prima facie case had been made out to impunge the validity of the Act.—UPI.

SUNDAY STAR

Meena Kumari has come up the ladder of stardom by sheer merit. Her career has been remarkable and now this sprightly actress gets our Sunday star billing for her role in "Shararat," now nearing completion.

BACKERS SHY OF JOINING NOON CABINET

KARACHI, December 14.

MALIK FEROZ KHAN NOON, who has been commissioned by the Pakistani President, Mr. Iskandar Mirza, to form a Cabinet, has run into difficulties, and it is yet to be seen if even on Monday he will be able to finalise the list of his Cabinet colleagues.

So far, Mr. Noon's efforts to persuade the Awami League, the National Awami League, the Pakistan National Congress and the Scheduled Castes Federation to join the Government has failed to bear fruit.

However, all these parties have pledged full support to the new Government "from outside."

Most of the leaders of these parties, with the exception of Mr H. S. Suhrawardy, have already left for Dacca or are scheduled to leave tomorrow morning.

Mr. Noon met Mr. Suhrawardy this evening and later conferred with Dr. Khan Sahib.

SUHRAWARDY FIRM

Mr. Suhrawardy, when contacted by Press men tonight, said that the position of his party over the issue of joining the Cabinet to be formed by Mr. Noon had remained unaltered. It would not join the Government.

The new coalition claims the allegiance of 50 members of the National Assembly out of which 25 are from East Pakistan. All of them are feeling shy to join the Government.

Republicans, fully realising the implications of a situation wherein a strong pressure group remains in the coalition without sharing the responsibility to execute the policies of the Government, insist on the full participation of all coalescing parties in the new Government.

Mr. Noon told Press men this evening that he had not yet finalised the list of his Cabinet colleagues. As soon as it had been completed, he would submit it to the President.—UPI.

Pant Postpones Kerala Visit

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Home Minister Pandit Pant has postponed his visit to Kerala scheduled for the last week of December.

The meeting of the Southern Zone Council, scheduled to be held in Trivandrum on December 27, has also been postponed. No new date has yet been fixed for this meeting.—UPI.

SURCHARGE ON SUEZ TOLLS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The United Nations General Assembly voted today to impose a three per cent surcharge on Suez Canal tolls to reimburse the U. N. and certain member countries who paid the expenses of clearing the canal.

The voting was 54 to zero with 19 abstentions including the Soviet bloc countries, Israel, Egypt and other Arab countries.—UPI-AFP.

CURTAIN GOES UP ON NATO TALKS

Chronicle Correspondent P. T. CHANDRA

PARIS, DEC. 14.

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF EISENHOWER HERE THE CURTAIN GOES UP ON NATO TALKS.

Two thousand journalists and broadcasters from different parts of the world have also arrived.

Stringent police measures have been taken. Guards have been posted at key points in the city.

Thousands of policemen wearing plain clothes are mingling among the crowds to spot trouble-makers.

An atmosphere of confusion and uncertainty prevails, though hope has not been abandoned.

Mr. Eisenhower may instill new confidence among his allies torn by doubts and suspicion. Some fear the USA may not go to their help in case of minor aggression. Others do not think it safe to entrust complete control of missile bases to USA. The feeling has grown that the European allies are as important to America as America is to them.

The task of Eisenhower in rallying the allies will not be easy, but to appease them he may have to sacrifice some American standpoints Denmark and Norway are said to have opposed the setting up of launching ramps for American missiles on their soil. France is ready to accept missile bases but at her price. She wants control of these bases.

She also demands NATO suppoints. Denmark and Norway idea of any treatment less favoured than that of Britain.

Macmillan is believed to have asked for private 'summit' talks to consider Bulganin's letter. He also wants the more prosperous NATO members to help those who are needy. Britain would like NATO countries to give substantial help to non-NATO underdeveloped countries.

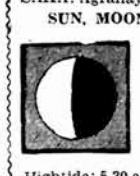
So many questions are being raised that it is doubtful if any would be solved. The accent of the conference would, however, be on defence.

(See Also Page 5)

TODAY

HINDU: Maghsar Vad 9, 2014
MUSLIM: Jamada-l 22, 1377
PARSI: Tir 16, 1327
SAKA: Agrahayana 24, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES



Sunrise: 7-04 a.m.
Sunset: 6-04 p.m.
Moonrise: 1-06 a.m
Moonset: 1-18 p.m

Hightide: 5-39 a.m., 7-02 p.m.
Lowtide: — a.m., 12-44 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: Dec. 21, 11-42 a.m.
1st Q'ter: Dec. 29, 10-22 a.m.

States' Approach To Food Problem Worries Nehru

CALCUTTA, December 14.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU SAID HERE TODAY THAT HE WAS NOT HAPPY AT THE WAY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS WERE DEALING WITH THE FOOD PROBLEM.

In his speech at the annual general meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nehru said: "I am not criticising the State Governments at all. It is our fault as much as theirs."

It had become a practice with the State Governments, he said, to think in terms of demanding food supplies from the Centre. Because they got it easily. The need of putting more stress on food production was not adequately felt, he said.

He wanted the State Governments to give more attention to increasing food production and take advantage of the community development organisation.

The Prime Minister thought that it was not at all difficult to increase the food production by 50 to 60 per cent if special efforts were made by all concerned.

INQUIRY REPORT

The report of the Food Grains Inquiry Committee, Mr. Nehru said, had envisaged the import of two to three million tons of food grains every year, only if the situation in the country remained as it was.

There was no reason, he said, for the situation to remain static. One hundred million acres of land had been irrigated or were assured supply of water. In view of this, production of food grains must rise, he said.

In this connection he emphasised the need of agriculturists organising themselves into co-operatives—not of gigantic size but comprising one or two and not more than three villages.

PARTNERSHIP

The Prime Minister stated that the need of the country was to develop a sense of partnership in the fields and factories.

Without this sense of partnership where every worker or peasant felt that he was working for his country there could be no real national development.

In this connection he referred to workers' representation on the management in industries, which had been introduced on a moderate scale.

This was the surest means of creating the sense in the minds of the workers that they were a partner in the industrial project in which they were working.

AVOID UNREST

The Prime Minister said that in India today" strikes and lock-outs are absurd."

Where production was of such vital importance why should they suffer because of strikes and lock-outs, he asked.

He urged upon the industrialists as well as workers to take note of this national need and avoid industrial unrest.

This was possible if proper labour relations were maintained by the management. Those in charge of labour relations must not behave like bosses, he added.

SOCIALIST PATTERN

Explaining what he meant by Socialist pattern of society, the Prime Minister said. "To us it is a social objective which wants 370 million people of India to be given equal opportunities to progress."

Continued On Page 5 Column 1

1,300 Deaths In Iran Quake

TEHERAN, Dec. 14.

About 1,300 persons died in the earthquake in Iran's Kurdistan area, the newspaper "Keihan" reported today.

In the village of Farsandj alone, between Hamadan and the Iraki border, 800 bodies had been counted, the newspaper's correspondent reported.

First official reports indicated that between 500 and 700 persons were killed in the earthquake.—UPI-AFP.

Nine miners were killed and seven injured on Saturday in a mine explosion at the Lindsay Collieries, Kelty, Fifshire in Scotland.

Communism Decried

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Prime Minister Nehru told the annual general meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce here today that India could keep herself out of the cold war because "Communism is neither a gospel nor a bogie with us.

The world had been divided into two rival blocs, a creation of the cold war, because with them Communism was either a gospel or a bogie, he added.

He explained Communism as an economic theory, an interpretation of history, and a technique of action to seize power.

As an economic theory, Mr. Nehru said, there 'is much to be said for it." In fact history had provided that as an economic theory it was partially true. But in the changed world of today "it is hardly applicable," he thought.

Communism, he said, helped an easy interpretation of history and "hence it often fascinates me."

But, Mr. Nehru said, "I strongly react to the technique of Communism. It is bad for the country and the individuals. The violence implied in it has always been hated by me."—UPI.

People Fall From Nehru's Train, One Dies, 19 Hurt

CALCUTTA, December 14.

ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND 19 WERE INJURED WHEN THEY FELL FROM THE SPECIAL TRAIN IN WHICH MR. NEHRU TRAVELLED TO SHEORAPHULI AND BACK TO INAUGURATE THE CALCUTTA SUBURBAN ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE TODAY.

Two injured persons, one of them a woman, managed to get back into the train.

The accident occurred at Lilooah three miles from Howrah station, from where the train started. At Lilooah, the train halted because of a crowd which blocked the line, waiting to see Mr. Nehru.

Several people took the opportunity to board the train but unable to enter the carriages, clung to the footboards.

When the train resumed its journey and gathered speed, several people fell down.

THROUGH WINDOWS

As the train pulled out of Howrah station it was boarded by a crowd eager to make the 14-mile trip to Sheoraphuli and back with the Prime Minister. People came in through windows and stormed into carriages.

Security arrangements collapsed when the crowds which were being kept on the next platform caught sight of Mr. Nehru boarding the train. Storming across the railway tracks between the two platforms they clambered over the locomotive.

Press photographers who were waiting to take pictures of the Prime Minister inside the cab of the locomotive were swept away by the mob. All they could do was to hold their cameras and flashguns high above their heads and hang on to them desperately.—UPI.

Sunday Smile

"I'm going to ask the chief for a rise. What do you think of my chances of getting one?"

INDIA'S TAX RATES SCARE AWAY FOREIGN INVESTOR

CALCUTTA, December 14.

THE President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Mr. W. H. S. Michelmore, listed here five things which stood in the way of foreign investment in India.

These were: High taxes on executives, (2) Corporation Tax on the company, (3) Remittance facilities, (4) The treatment of the individual foreigner, and (5) Frequent revision of tax rates.

Mr. Michelmore said, "We here are looking for capital in a capital-hungry world and there just isn't enough to go round. If, therefore, we are to get our share of the cake we must see to it that conditions here are at least comparable to those elsewhere."

THE HITCH

Mr. Michelmore, who was speaking at the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce here today, said that there was some misunderstanding abroad about the implication of the country's commitment to a Socialistic pattern of society.

Other things referred to by the president in his speech related to the questions of production, labour, Second Plan and foreign exchange.

Mr. Michelmore said that to "attract the overseas capital" conditions must be satisfactory as regards corporation taxation, remittance of profit and the treatment of the individual foreigner.

Referring to the present taxation system which he characterised as "quite revolutionary," Mr. Michelmore said that it would not be possible to find the "finance necessary for the development of the country by taxing merely a few hundred thousand selected individuals as has been the case hitherto. The ultimate goal, I am convinced, must be to induce every citizen to contribute his mite, however small. If three or four hundred million tax payers can be brought into the net, then the money can be found."—UPI.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

Tata Ordinary	Rs. 166-4 to 166-8
Indian Iron	Rs. 19.28 to 19.32
Cotton Jarilla March	Rs. 684 to 685/-
Casterseed May	Rs. 146 8
Groundnut Feb.	Rs. 162 4
Groundnut Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 32 6
Groundnut Feb.-March	Rs. 32 12
Silver Posh	Rs. 183 8
Gold Posh	Rs. 108 2

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

New York Cotton Market closed today.

An agreement was concluded on Saturday between the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., and "Inter Trade", Yugoslavia, with a view to promoting trade between the two countries.

One Blade A Year

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

India produces only one blade per annum per person in the country.

Disclosing this in his presidential speech, Mr. W. H. S. Michelmore said that if the women and children and Sikhs were eliminated three or four blades would be available for each person every year.

In the present context, Mr. Michelmore advised indigenous producers to "bend their efforts earnestly to make a blade that will last four months instead of the seven shaves which is about the most I personally can get out of the best imported blades."—UPI.

NEHRU'S TALKS WITH U NU

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Prime Minister Nehru discussed tonight with the Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu, some of the developments in the world since their last meeting at Rangoon, it is learnt.

The discussion was of an informal nature.—UPI.

Agreements With Soviet Union

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

Eight agreements were signed today in New Delhi, subsidiary to the agreement signed on November 9, 1957, between the Governments of India and the Soviet Union providing for a credit of 500 million roubles for establishing five industrial enterprises in India.

Three of these are for the preparation of the detailed project reports for a heavy machine building plant, a coal mining machinery plant and an optical and ophthalmic glass plant.—UPI.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MEDICAL ADLETS

Ram-Agency Dadar Eye-specialist Advice eye troubles, spectacles particulars Dial 62077. (5070)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS,

(RAILWAY BOARD)

Requirement of Rolling Stock against 1958-59. Programme to be obtained from abroad.

THE RAILWAY BOARD, Government of India, propose to obtain from established and reliable manufacturers the items of Rolling Stock and other Railway Equipment shown in the list below. Manufacturers in Europe, the United Kingdom and North America can obtain further details of designs, specifications, etc., from the Director General, India Store Department, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W. 3, and manufacturers in other countries and authorised agents in India of all foreign manufacturers can obtain these particulars from the Joint Director, (C & W), Research Design & Standardization Organisation, Baroda House, Annexe, New Delhi, on or after 11-12-1957 at a cost of Rs. 2/-.

LIST OF ROLLING STOCK & OTHER RLY. EQUIPMENT.

1. LOCOMOTIVES:
   2 Nos. N. G. 762 m.m. Diesel Locos.
2. WHEELSETS:
   30388 Nos. B. G. 16 ton to 22½ ton axle.
   5358 Nos. M. G. 10 ton to 12 ton axle.
   954 Nos. N. G. 6 ton to 8 ton axle.

H. D. SINGH,
Director, Railway Stores.

(2421)

NOTICE

ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL TRAIN NO. 1 DOWN BETWEEN PADALI AND ASVALI, CENTRAL RAILWAY, ON 23-11-1957.

THE COMMISSION of Inquiry appointed by the Central Government consisting of:—

(i) Justice G. D. Khosla, I.C.S., Judge of the Punjab High Court. ... ... Chairman.
(ii) Dr. P. Subbarayan, M. P. ... ... Member.
(iii) Shri J. N. Nanda, retired General Manager of ex-Nizam State Railway. ... ... Member.

will hold its sittings in the Court Room, Military Area, Devlali, commencing from 17th December 1957.

2. The Commission shall—
(i) make an inquiry into the causes of the accident and for that purpose take such evidence as may be necessary;
(ii) state its findings as to causes of the accident and as to the persons or persons if any, responsible therefor; and
(iii) suggest safeguards against similar accidents in future.

3. Those who desire to give evidence before the Commission are requested to send their statements immediately to:—

Shri P. B. AIBARA,
Secretary,
Commission of Inquiry,
Bombay-Calcutta Mail
Railway Accident,
C/o Officer Commanding,
Artillery School,
Devlali, (Nasik District),
Bombay State,

and if they desire to give evidence in person before the Commission, they will be requested to do so and due intimation will be given to them.

(2429)

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION—BOMBAY.

Corrigendum to Employment Notice No. 7/57-58.

THE CLOSING DATE for receipt of applications, for the different popular categories on the Central and Western Railways which was 16-12-1957 as notified in the Employment Notice No. 7/57-58, issued by this Commission on 3-11-1957 has been EXTENDED upto 8th January, 1958.

(2445)

PUBLIC NOTICES

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION, BOMBAY.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE NO. 9/57-58.

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

FOR WESTERN RAILWAY.

CATEGORY NO. 40: APPRENTICE MOTORMEN: Twenty posts on Bombay Division, scale of stipend Rs. 55-64 during four years' training, after successful completion of which the candidates will be eligible for appointment as Motormen, in scale of pay Rs 150-225, if vacancies exist. Two posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, one for Scheduled Tribes and one for Anglo-Indians. AGE: Between 17 and 20 years on 14-1-1958. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Passed Matriculation examination or equivalent.

CATEGORY NO. 41: NURSES: Thirty-five temporary posts including some for panel, anywhere on the Railway scale of pay Rs. 100-185, plus messing allowance Rs. 45/- p.m., laundry allowance Rs. 5/- p.m. and uniform allowance Rs. 100/- per annum. Four posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, four for Scheduled Tribes and three for Anglo-Indians. AGE: Between 20 and 30 years on 14-1-1958. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Certificate in Nursing and Midwifery. Candidates who have completed training and are appearing for the qualifying examination may also apply, but selection in their cases will be subject to their passing the qualifying examination. Experience in rural areas will be an additional qualification.

FOR CENTRAL RAILWAY

CATEGORY NO. 42: MALE PASSENGER GUIDES: Four temporary posts at Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Bhopal and Nagpur, scale of pay Rs. 60-150. AGE: Between 18 and 25 years on 14-1-1958. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Passed Matriculation examination or equivalent; (b) Should be experienced in social work.

FOR CENTRAL & WESTERN RAILWAYS.

CATEGORY NO. 43: FEMALE PASSENGER GUIDES: Thirty-six temporary posts likely to be made permanent (six for Central Railway—three posts reserved, one each for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians; and thirty for Western Railway including some for panel—nine posts reserved, three each for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians, anywhere on the Railways, scale of pay Rs. 60-150. AGE: Between 18 and 25 years on 14-1-1958, relaxable upto the extent of service rendered, for Railway Employees applying for vacancies available on the Western Railway only. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Same as for Category No. 42 above.

CATEGORY NO. 44: DRAFTSMEN: Forty-one temporary posts (twenty posts for Central Railway including twelve for panel three posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, one for Scheduled Tribes and one for Anglo-Indians; and twenty-one posts for Western Railway—four posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, four for Scheduled Tribes and four for Anglo-Indians), for the Electrical Department, anywhere on the Railways, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE: Between 20 and 30 years on 14-1-1958. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Passed Matriculation examination or equivalent (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical Engineering or equivalent, relaxable in cases where candidates are otherwise suitable.

CATEGORY NO. 46: SUB INSPECTORS, GRADE II FOR RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE: Twenty-four temporary posts likely to be made permanent (fourteen for Central Railway—six posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, three for Scheduled Tribes and two for Anglo-Indians; and ten for Western Railway—one post reserved for Scheduled Castes and for Scheduled Tribes), anywhere on the Railways, scale of stipend Rs. 60/- p.m. during training which would be of 6-12 months' duration at the Railway Protection Force Training School at Kurduwadi after successful completion of which the candidates will be eligible for appointment as Sub Inspectors, Grade II in scale of pay Rs. 80-160. AGE: Between 19 and 24 years on 14-1-1958, relaxable upto 28 years in the case of Government and Railway Servants applying for vacancies for the Western Railway only. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Passed Intermediate Examination or equivalent; (b) Height not below 5' 6", Chest 32" unexpanded. Proficiency in athletics or other outdoor games will be an additional qualification.

NOTE:— VISION TEST STANDARD: DISTANT VISION: For Category No. 40: 6/6, 6/6 without glasses; For Categories Nos. 41 and 44: 6/12, Nil with or without glasses; For Categories Nos. 42 and 43: 6/12, 6/18 with or without glasses and For Categories Nos: 45 and 46: 6/9, 6/12 with or without glasses provided the power of lens does not exceed 4-D. NEAR VISION: For all Categories except Nos. 41 and 44: Sn. 0.6, 0.6 with or without glasses and for Categories Nos. 41 and 44: Sn 0.6, Nil with or without glasses.

2. If possible, a candidate may attach to his application form his recent small-sized photograph with his signature on it. The photograph should be pasted adjacent to the candidate's signature under the head "Declaration to be completed by the applicant" on page three of the application form.

3. In addition to basic pay, Dearness, House and Compensatory allowances, free medical attendance and passes are admissible according to rules.

4. The upper age limits indicated above are relaxable in the following cases: (a) by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (b) upto 40 years (30 years for Categories Nos. 40 and 46) in the case of displaced persons from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir provided they produce a certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer or an Employment Exchange to that effect; (c) upto the same extent as stated in (b) above in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan; and (d) in the case of war-service candidates, upto the extent of war-service rendered and also subsequent military service in continuation of war-service (upto the maximum of 30 years of age for Categories Nos. 40 and 46). In the case of (c) displaced persons from Pakistan and (d) war-service candidates, the concessions are admissible provided candidates submit their applications through Employment Exchanges or through their Heads of Department if they are employed in a Government or Railway Department.

5. Applications should be submitted on the prescribed forms which can be obtained in person on payment of Re. 1/- (25 Naye Paise in the case of bonafide displaced persons from Pakistan and the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), from the Station Masters of important Railway Stations and from Employment Exchanges. Applications accompanied by attested copies of certificates showing age, qualifications, experience etc., should reach the Secretary, Railway Service Commission, Churchgate, Bombay-1, on or before 14-1-1958. In due course the result will be communicated to every applicant who attaches with the application a stamped envelope with Category Number and Address written on it.

6. Any form of canvassing will disqualify a candidate.

(2444)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(RAILWAY BOARD)

Requirement of Rolling Stock against Indian Railways Global Procurement Programme of Rolling Stock No. G. P. 12/57-58. Item No. 2—7 Nos. Broad Gauge Electric Locomotives 1500 Volts D.C.

DUE TO the slight revision in the specification of the above item, the opening date of tender has been extended as under:—

(a) The offers should reach the Director, Railway Stores, Railway Board, State Entry Road, New Delhi (India) not later than 31-1-1958.
(b) The offers received will be opened at 11 hours on 1st February, 1958.

H. D. SINGH
Director, Railway Stores,
Railway Board.

(2453)

Bombay Today

KONKAN RESIDENTS CONFERENCE: Shirodkar Hall, Parel, 8-30 a.m.

'F' WARD RIFLE CLUB, MATUNGA: Mr. Rasiklal Parikh will award certificates to successful trainees, King George High School, 8-45 a.m.

ANTI-UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE: Damodar Hall, Parel, 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Public rally at Bholwada maidan, 5-30 p.m.

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW: Annual social gathering of students' association, Jai Hind College hall, 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Annual sports and parents' day, Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Social gathering at Khareghat Memorial Hall, Hughes Road, 4 p.m. Mr. Y. B. Chavan will be chief guest.

SOCIAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION: Felicitations to Prof. T. A. Kulkarni on his completing the 75th year at D. G. T. High School Hall, V. P. Road, 5 p.m.

BAL BHAVAN: Shakuntala Kamath will relate stories in Marathi, 5-15 p.m.

ESPERANTO SOCIETO de BOMBAY: 98th birthday celebration of Dr. Zamenhof, father of Esperanto, Congress House, 5-30 p.m.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY: Public meeting at Congress House, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "mirror of mind", Theosophy hall, 6-15 p.m.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO INDIAN UNIT OF UNEF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Indian Contingent which returned home after a year's service with the United Nations Emergency Force was congratulated by the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. V. Donde, today.

The Mayor lauded "their manly bearing and soldierly behaviour by which they acquitted themselves admirably well and upheld the name and fame of our country and the army."

Speaking at a civic reception in honour of a thousand officers and men of the Indian contingent, the Mayor stressed that there should also be civilian defence forces as contemplated by the Government.

He hoped that all young men, whether they joined the armed forces or remained as civilians, would consider it their primary duty to protect their motherland against any emergency.

Several prominent citizens were present at today's civic reception at the Oval maidan.

They included the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Major General P. N. Kirpal, GOC Bombay Area, Rear Admiral Kathari, Brig M. Badshah, Wing Cdr. Puri, Brig. S. N. Bhatia of the Army Headquarters, New Delhi and several corporators.

The Mayor stated that it was with a feeling of pride and appreciation ("for the great role they had played in the difficult and delicate task assigned to them by this country") that he welcomed the contingent home.

Giving a short account of the work of the Indian forces with the UNEF, Mr. Donde stated that this contingent which left in November last year, was constituted as 'a police force to come in between the invading Anglo-French-Israeli armies on the one hand and the Egyptian army on the other."

BUFFER FORCE

The force had been formed to serve as a buffer peace force, to ensure that hostilities did not break out again, to bring normalcy to a war-torn land and to reassure the local civilian population of return to peace.

It was also to guard the 1949 Armistice Demarcation Line between Egypt and Israel and the International Frontier between the two countries; and to ensure against infiltrations from either side by keeping constant vigil.

The UNEF was composed of nine other contingents from Canada, Colombia, Brazil, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Yugoslavia, and Indonesia.

The Indian contingent was the second biggest in the force.

The main bulk of the Indian contingent was drawn from the third battalion, the Parachute Regiment (Kumaon) under the command of Lt. Col. Onkar Deva.

The Indian troops advanced south in the Sinai, skirting the Gulf of Suez right up to the tip of the Sinai peninsula, a distance of 170 miles from Port Suez.

They lived in sand dug-outs, under canvas, in mud houses, or in pukka barracks wherever available.

Their work was always the same, guarding check points, reassuring the local village populations and separating the Egyptian and Israeli armies.

The battalion also sent troops to keep a protective guard on the ancient, historic St. Catherine monastery in the centre of the southern Sinai Peninsula.

IN ISOLATION

Guarding the demarcation line, the troops lived in isolation, the Mayor stated.

There was a constant dread of mines; the terrain was uneven, full of deep-cut ravines, hillocks, sand dunes and broken ground not easily accessible.

This was the third time in the last four years that the Indian army was called out for foreign assignments by international consent, said Mr. Donde.

Everywhere, these soldiers went not to fight but to bring peace to war-torn lands like Korea, Indo-China and Egypt and strengthen world friendship.

Mr. Donde observed that three members of our armed forces had lost their lives in the operations of the UNEF.

He paid homage to the memory of these gallant soldiers who lost their lives while serving the country abroad and offered sincere condolences to the members of their families.

Our contingent had been sent there as "ambassadors of peace and friendship carrying the country's goodwill with them," the Mayor stated.

They were to remember that the people of Egypt were our friends and they were being sent there to serve them and the cause of peace as well, be observed.

As ambassadors of India, they had to show by their exemplary conduct how good ambassadors could function.

India's soldiers had, in recent years, been entrusted with many tasks of unusual and difficult nature.

ARMY OF PEOPLE

There are two kinds of armed forces in the world—those which oppressed and bullied people and those which protected them from oppression.

The defence forces in India are armies of the people.

The Indian armed forces were not conceived, organised or equipped to act beyond their frontiers as a wad weapon.

They were to protect the frontiers of India, as established in the Indian Constitution.

They are never to be used for oppression or aggression but only for the defence of the motherland and foreign assignments by international consent, he said.

Whenever peace is threatened India, with other countries felt concerned and in the case of Egypt, her role was not to allow herself to be involved in a general conflagration but to adhere to its policy of support to Egypt which had been the victim of aggression and to the principles of Panchshila.

Col. S. S. Kalaan, Liaison Officer with the Indian contingent, thanked the Mayor for his kind words and the warm reception that was accorded to them.

Rs. 9,000 Stolen In 6 City Cases

FIELD DAY FOR BURGLARS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PROPERTY CONSISTING OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, FOUNTAIN PENS AND CASH COLLECTIVELY VALUED AT RS. 9,000 WAS STOLEN IN SIX HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT CASES REPORTED TO THE CITY POLICE FROM DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE LAST 36 HOURS.

It was stated that Nemji Chhaganlal Kapadia, residing at Jamkunja, Khar, was deprived of gold ornaments and other costly household articles valued Rs. 4,000 by some persons who burgled his home, yesterday morning.

Three servants, including a maid-servant, were suspected to be involved and they were held for inquiry.

In another case, four gold bangles, two gold rings and cash of Rs. 450 was stolen from the house of Shamji Jamal of Revawalla Chawl, Santa Cruz last night.

It was stated that some persons opened the lock on the front door of his house by means of a duplicate key and removed the property from his almirah.

In the third case a watchman of the Flying Club at Juhu was deprived of cash and other property valued at Rs. 300 by some persons who broken open the front door in his absence.

At Queens Road, Rs. 900 was removed from the dispensary of Dr. Atalrai by some persons yesterday.

One of the doctor's servants was suspected.

Costly fountain pens and other writing materials were removed by some persons from the Popular Book Depot at Lamington Road yesterday.

When the Manager of the firm opened the shop and entered yesterday morning he found some of the bars of a window bent out of shape.

His suspicions aroused, he took a quick inventory when he found that articles worth Rs. 3,500 were missing.

Tanaji Ganpat was arrested on suspicion by the Lamington Road Police in this connection.

GAMBLING RAIDS: 492 HELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay City police launched a drive against gamblers in Greater Bombay and in the last three days they carried out as many as 262 raids in different parts of the city and suburbs from Colaba to Borivli.

THE RAIDS WERE A SEQUEL TO A DIRECTIVE FROM THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, MR. SRI PRAVINSINHJI TO ALL SECTIONAL POLICE STATIONS TO CLEAN UP THE CITY OF ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS.

About 45 known gamblers were among the 492 persons arrested in the raids which were for China betting, card gambling and accepting satta bets.

Treasury Savings Certificates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India has decided that in the cases where the subscription for the purchase of 10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates is tendered through a cheque, the date of issue of the certificates shall be the date on which the cheque is presented at the receiving office.

As a result, the interest on the certificates will run from the date on which the cheque is so presented.

The concession came into force from November 1, 1957.

Gujarati Dramas For Final Round

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following three Gujarati dramas, out of those staged at the Surat Centre, have been selected for the final round of the fourth Bombay State Natya Mahotsava, which will commence on December 25, at Rang Bhavan, Bombay.

"Angar Bhasma", staged by the Kala Kendra, Baroda; "Bhabhi" staged by the Rashtriya Kala Kendra, Surat; and "Shetaranj Nan Pyadan", staged by the Kala Kshetra, Surat.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

GANPAT BALU, Narayan Luxman and Kashibai Pandurang were arrested yesterday by the Bandra police on a charge of theft of ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 4,000.

At the Bandra court accused Ganpat and Narayan were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000 while the third accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 4,000.

★

The Kingsway police yesterday arrested Yusuf Kalekh on a charge of causing injury to the complainant by means of fist blows.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

★

Balkrishna Salian and John alias Shah Araj were arrested today by the Andheri police on a charge of theft of a money purse, containing Rs. 103.

They were ordered to be released on bail.

★

Allegedly found in possession of a III class Railway season ticket bearing No. 23252 at Malad, Amiruddin Mohmed Ismail was arrested by the Bandra railway police yesterday and was produced at the Bandra court today.

According to the police, the season ticket is believed to be stolen property.

He ordered the accused to be released on bail.

★

Abdul Kadar Sheikh Mohmed, 30-year-old turner, was found guilty of the charge of housebreaking and tresspass and was ordered to undergo a day's imprisonment and to pay a fine Rs. 300 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months by Mr. Jal H. A. Vakil, presidency magistrate, Bandra court.

The accused had three previous convictions, which he admitted.

PATIENT'S BID TO SMUGGLE WATCHES FAILS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN innocent looking patient who, in the company of two doctors, was coming down the gangway of S.S. Amra was casually searched by a Customs official on duty and found to be in possession of five smuggled watches.

The seizure of the watches was an anti-climax to the compassionate treatment given to the alleged culprit by the customs officers.

It is stated that the member of the crew of Amra fell down accidentally and hurt his eye.

His companions on board who knew that he had a well-known medical practitioner relative in a city hospital, called the doctor to examine the patient.

The doctor asked for the help of the ship's surgeon.

Both the medical men decided to remove the patient to a city hospital and accompanied him down the gangway to place him in an ambulance.

The custom officer on duty, however, casually asked the injured man whether he had anything to declare and was told that there was nothing.

The relative doctor, at this stage, intervened and asked the custom officer, "Why are you questioning this man?"

"He is in agony and we have to take him to a hospital."

The custom officer, however, searched the injured man and in his pant pocket found a small bundle in which were five watches.

The patient immediately said that it was not his pant but in his hurry he had just picked up a pant from the dormitory and worn it.

At this stage, the custom officer took him back to the dormitory.

The relative doctor was quite shocked.

While he was being taken to the dormitory the patient knew that the game was up and he confessed that the pant was his but that the watches did not belong to him.

The custom's rumaging department is investigating the matter as it is suspected that there is the hand of a gang of smugglers in the present case.

They would not reveal the name of the doctor who is attached to a well-known city hospital.

The injured man has been hospitalised and pending investigations is under surveillance.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, Dec. 14.

A western disturbance lies over the northern divisions of West Pakistan and adjoining areas of Jammu and Kashmir and of the Punjab (1).

Dry continental air generally prevails over the rest of the country.

Weather remains mainly dry over the country except for scattered showers in sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

Night temperatures generally fell in lower Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (1), east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and in the south peninsula. They were generally below normal in Rajasthan and Saurashtra and Kutch and above normal in coastal West Bengal, Orissa, east Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha and the adjoining parts of Maharashtra and of Telengana.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning is possible even without operation and use of artificial appliances. For details fill up our questionnaire which is sent lieu of postal stamps worth 25 np.

Rasayan Pharmacy.
3, Daryaganj, Delhi-7

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabhat, 6-50 Chayanika 7-05 Sangeet Sudha 7-30 Khadim Hussain Khan, 8-15 Sugam Sangeet, 8-20 Arwind Pandya, 12-00 Mishra Sangeet, 12-30 "Dhwani" Interviews ir Gujarati with Shree Kakasaheo Kalelkar by Shree Mansukhlal Jhaveri 13-40 Sunday Variety 14-00 to 15-15 Running commentary on the West Zone League matches in the Ranji Trophy tournament to be played at Poona between Maharashtra and Bombay. (Relay from Poona.) 18-20 Mishra Sangeet, 18-30 Sugam Sangeet, 19-30 Geet Madhuri, 19-45 A. Pandya, 20-30 Sangeet Lahari, 21-15 Dhwani Chitra, 21-25 Metric System, dialogue, 21-30 Patel Lectures, the unity and diversity of life—talk in English by Prof. J B S Maldane. 22-30 In Concert precincts.

VARIATIONS

8-00 V D Ambhaikar Marathi Songs, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Gamat Jamat, 9-30 Jantar Mantar, 12-00 Janabai, 12-30 Khadim Hussain Khan, 13-00 Sugam Sangeet, 13-30 God Gani, 13-50 Sugam Sangeet, 14-00 Karnatak Sangeet.

18-10 V D Ambhaikar Marathi songs, 18-20 Irwani Chitra 18-30 For workers 20-30 Sandeshi 20-45 Konkani Prog. 21-30 Patel Lectures the unity and diversity of life—talk in English by Prof J B S Maldane 22-30 In Concert Precincts.

HIGHLIGHTS

7-30 Bombay A. Khadim Hussain, khayal.
12-00 Bombay B, Janabai, opera by M. Padgaonkar.
14-00 Bombay B. V. K. Pradhan, violin.
21-40 Bombay B, University Forum.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I:
30.84 M., 25.27 M.
08-00 Instrumental and vocal; 08-20 Song Miscellany; 09-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION II:
19.75 M., 25.27 M.
10-15 Musical Mosaic; 10-45 Playlets, skits and stories; 11-00 Musical potpourri; 11.30 A programme for the family; 12-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION III:
19.75 M., 25.27 M.
14-00 Instrumental and vocal; 14-15 Mixed melodies; 14-30 Request programme; 15-00 Words and Music; 15-30 close down.

TRANSMISSION IV:
31.41 M., 30.72 M.
18-30 Bharatvani; 19-00 You asked for it; 19-30 Musical bouquet; 19-55 Listeners' letters, 20-00 Favourite songs; 20-30 Anything goes; 20-50 Music on discs; 21-00 Variety on the air; 21-15 Ttunefully yours; 21-30 close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-05 Vandana ane Rooprekha, 7-30 Y. Purohit, 8-20 Prachin Bhajans 9-00 Bansari Mehta, 9-15 Sidhnath Parab, 9-30 Raag Rang Vadalivan, 10-15 Punah Prasaran, 10-45 Prakash Munshi, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-30 Sidhnath Parab, 1145 Y. Purohit, 12-30 Geet, 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet, 13-10 Geeto, 13-30 Swar Madhuri, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan, 7-45 Song of the Week 8-18 B. S. Upadhave, 8-45 Sugam Sangeet, 9-00 J. Purohit, 12-30 Lok Geeto, 13-00 Vadya Lahari, 13-15 Usha Atre, 13-30 J. Purohit, 18-00 Tantrakari, 18-20 God Gani, 18-30 B. S. Upadhve, 20-30 Sugam Sangeet, 21-15 Sugam Sangeet.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar, 7-05 Archana, 7-20 M. Rayani, 7-30 Mirabai Badkari, 8-30 M. Rayani, 9-00 For Children, 9-30 Hari Rang, 17-30 Swar Vahini, 17-45 Roop Swaroop, 18-05 Chhote Khan, 18-35 Geet Mala, 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet, 20-30 M. Rayani, 20-45 Thumri, 21-20 Sugam Sangeet.

MADRAS, 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 AIR Instrumentalists 7-30 Vocal 13-00 Vadya Goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani Records 14-30 Devotional music 17-00 Western Music 17-30 Vocal 18-15 Kadambam 20-30 Violin 21-00 Records 21-30 Western Music.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m

7-15 For children 13-40 Geetikaram 14-00 Flute recital 14-15 Atavadippu 18-30 For villages 19-30 Ganalahari, 19-45 Vocal, 21-15 U. N. Speaks 21-45 Vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Album of Favourites 8-0 Choice of the people 9-00 Your Story Hour 9-15 Voices in Harmony 9-30 The Silver screen 9-45 Quiet corner 10-00 Halls Ivy 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun 11-00 String Serenade 11-15 Among the Stars 11-30 On the keys 11-45 Remember Yesterday's 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m. and 30m—5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday Star 6-15 News 6-30 BBC News 6-45 Hollywood Movie News 7-00 Men Behind the melody 7-30 Pick of the Years 8-00 Amateur Hour 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On Wings of song 9-30 Music You'll Remember 10-00 Greetings Prog. 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream By.

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

15-00 Veld (records) 15-15 Commonwealth of song 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports 17-00 Back with Braden 17-30 Melody 18-5 For Children 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Flinkel's Caff 21-15 Deep harmony 21-55 London Forum 22-15 Our Kind of music 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.86m 13.86m)—18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-00 Music 20-05 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-30 Phyhmollion by Saw.

VOA 25.26m 42.19m

Hindi Part 1 (7-00 to 7-30 p.m. Humse Poochiye Aap ki Farmaish Part II (9-00 to 9-30 p.m.) Saptahik Samachar News Analysis.

English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m. repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.)—Nation at Worship story teller. (8-30 to 9-30 p.m.)—News.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Sales Tax Exemptions Notified

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE EXEMPTION FROM SALES TAX GRANTED IN THE CASE OF CLOTH, SUGAR, TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS UNDER THE BOMBAY SALES TAX LAWS (SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS) ACT, 1957, HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO FORCE FROM DECEMBER 13, 1957.

The relevant notifications viz., Government Notification, Finance Department No. STA-1057 (I) G-1 and No. STA-1557-G-1 have been published in Part IV-B and Part IV²A, respectively, of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of December 14.

The sales and purchases made on and after December 13, 1957, of the following goods are exempted from the tax levied under the sales tax laws of the State:

All varieties of cloth, whether manufactured in mills or on handlooms or powerlooms, other than pure silk cloth; sugar, including khandsari and palmyra; and tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cured or uncured, and tobacco products including cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and bidis.

INTER-STATE TRADE

Sales of these exempted goods to dealers of other States registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, made in the course of inter-State trade or commerce are also exempted from tax under that Act.

The tax levied under the sales tax laws on pure silk cloth, whether manufactured in mills or on powerlooms or handlooms, will, however, continue to be levied as at present.

The exemptions described above do not, however, apply to the sales and purchases, including inter-State sales, of those stocks which were held by dealers at the close of business on December 12, 1957, and which consequently are not liable to the additional duty of excise levied by the Government of India with effect from December 13, 1957.

The sales and purchases including inter-State sales of these stocks made during the period of one year from December 13, 1957, either by the dealer holding such stocks or by any other dealer acquiring them on or after that date will continue to be liable to tax under the sales tax law as before.

For this purpose every dealer of this State, liable to pay tax under the sales tax laws (including the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956) in force in the area in which he has his respective places of business, is required to furnish to each Sales Tax Officer having jurisdiction over his place or places of business, a declaration of these stocks in one of the prescribed forms.

Copies of these forms can be obtained from the Sales Tax Officers, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris and Tehsildars.

Each separate declaration should contain information regarding all the places of business of the dealer in the jurisdiction of that Sales Tax Officer. The forms of declaration are being published shortly.

According to the Government Notification, Finance Department No. STA-1057 (II)-G-1 dated December 14, 1957, these declarations are required to be submitted before January 3, 1958. Failure to furnish such declaration and the wilful submission of a false declaration are offences punishable with simple imprisonment extending to six months or to fine of up to Rs. 2,000 or both.

In the case of handloom cloth, no tax will be levied even on the sales of stocks held at the close of business on December 12, 1957. No declarations are, therefore, required to be submitted in the case of handloom cloth.

Tax, if any, levied under the Sales tax laws, will continue to be levied in respect of pure silk cloth made on handloom also.

According to Section 7 of the Special Exemptions Act, the manufacturers of the goods exempted from sales tax will not be able, from December 13, 1957, to purchase free of tax, against certificates or declarations the raw materials, processing materials, etc., required by them for use in the manufacture, processing and packing of such goods.

Similarly, no exemption, drawback, set-off or refund will be available under the Bombay Sales Tax (Exemptions, Set-off and Composition) Rules, 1954 in respect of the aforesaid materials, machinery, etc., purchased on and after December 13, 1957, on payment of tax under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953.

In respect, however, of such materials purchased before that date the exemptions, set-off, drawbacks or refunds available hitherto will continue to apply until they can be presumed to have been consumed.

The dealers concerned are advised that the Sales Tax Department proposes to check declarations of non-dutiable stocks shortly. As there is no provision for the submission of a revised declaration, they are advised to exercise the utmost care in furnishing the declarations in questions

Bail Sum Cut In Smuggling Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chief Presidency Magistrate G. K. Rege today reduced the bail amount of one of the accused, Rafiq Makwa, in the international gold smuggling case, from Rs 75,000 to Rs. 60,000.

This is the second reduction.

The Court had earlier reduced his bail from Rs. One lakh to Rs. 75,000.

The plea was made by his counsel Mr. J. R. Shah.

Talab Wagher and 13 other accused in the case were again produced before Mr. Rege today.

The next hearing was fixed for December 28 and the regular hearing of the case will begin from January 2.

Mr. Karl Khandalawalla appeared for the prosecution and Barrister Somjee for Talab, the principal accused.

Prisoners Help National Savings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The inmates in the various jails in Bombay State purchased National Savings Certificates of the value of Rs. 908 during the quarter July-September last.

This brings the total value of the certificates purchased by the prisoners to Rs. 49,785 up to the end of the month.

Tenants' Position In Borivli Villages Clarified

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE SAYS:

In view of the agitation on the question of the position of tenants in 20 villages in Borivli taluka which have been exempted from the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, by a notification issued on March 29, 1957, the Government of Bombay has ascertained all the facts and considered the matter in the light of these.

Eighteen of the 20 villages formed part, either wholly or partially, of the four ex-Municipalities of Borivli, Kandivali, Malad and Mulund. The total area of these villages constitutes 24,426 acres 32 gunthas, of which 13,459 acres 25 gunthas was within the municipal limits, while an area of 10,967 acres 7 gunthas was outside these limits.

Out of the latter area, only an area of 2,060 acres 31 gunthas is cultivable, while the rest consists of uncultivable land, lands assigned for public purpose, roads, quarries, non-agricultural lands, forests, nallas, railways, etc.

113 TENANTS

Out of the cultivable area of 2,060 acres 31 gunthas, only an area of 552 acres 30 gunthas is held by 113 tenants, while the remaining area is held either by permanent holders who have become occupants under the provisions of the Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act or by owner-cultivators.

So in 18 villages, the problem is confined to 113 tenants outside the municipal limits and 684 tenants holding lands within the former municipal limits. So far as the tenants outside the municipal limits are concerned, the rights which had accrued to them before the date of the issue of the notification are not affected and only the prospective right of acquisition of occupancy would be lost to them in virtue of the notification.

As regards the tenants within the former municipal limits, the question of their right of purchase being adversely affected does not arise as before February 1, 1957, when these areas were included in Greater Bombay, these tenants did not have any such rights as the provisions of Sections 32 to 32R of the Tenancy Act were not applicable to them.

GOREGAON, AAREY

As regards the other two villages, viz., Goregaon and Aarey, there are no tenants in Aarey since the entire village has been occupied for the Milk Colony. In Goregaon, which is a khoti village, the total number of tenants is 35 occupying an area of 134 acres. In these cases all the rights of tenants before March 29, 1957 are fully safeguarded; it is only the prospective right of purchase which would have accrued to them on April 1, 1957 that is affected.

Insofar as the tenants have right under the Tenancy Act, the existing machinery of enforcement through the Mamlatdar and other Revenue Officers would continue to be available to them notwithstanding the issue of the notification of exemption on March 29, 1957.

In substance, therefore, the only question that remains to be solved is that of the prospective right of purchase which was available to eligible tenants prior to February 1, 1957. The Government is considering how this position should be safeguarded and, as stated by the Revenue Minister on the floor of the Legis- be taken for the purpose if be taken for the purpose of necessary.

Tackling Rural Unemployment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has revised its scheme for relief of seasonal unemployment among agricultural labourers.

Under the new arrangement, the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned will draw up every year, in consultation with the respective departmental officers at the district or regional level, a list of relief works comprising construction of roads, minor irrigation works, drinking water supply and such other works which could provide gainful employment in the rural areas.

The exact scope and nature of the works and the time of the year when they should be implemented is to be determined by the District Officer, who will constantly watch the rural unemployment position in the different talukas and also consider it in his monthly 'co-ordination meetings' with other officers in the district.

The Collecter or Deputy Commissioner will periodically arrange to give wide publicity throughout the district to attract agricultural labourers and others including the educated unemployed in need of gainful employment to the relief works.

As soon as the minimum number of persons required to start any of the works in the list is available, the Collecter will arrange with the departmental officer concerned to start the works.

Yearly Forecast
MONTHLY & WEEKLY FORECASTS FROM 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER will contain a description of
YOUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
YOUR PROFESSIONAL PROSPECTS
YOUR DOMESTIC CONDITIONS
YOUR HEALTH Etc.,
WITH FAVOURABLE & UNFAVOURABLE DAYS for every month
Price Rs. 3/- only.
ORDER YOUR COPY NOW
Please send Birth Particulars
Prof. JAYA SEKHAR, B.A.,
ELURU, (A.P.) INDIA

The picture shows satyagrahis of Nepal democratic parties being prevented from demonstrating in front of the gate of Singha Darbar, by the use of water hoses by the Nepal police and fire-fighters.

DESAI STRESSES NEED FOR MEN OF INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ULTIMATELY the future of the country depended not upon political leaders, but upon the younger generations developing their lives to their highest capabilities, said Bombay's Education Minister Mr. Hitendra Desai here today.

Political leadership came from the masses, the Minister said, and there was certainly no dearth of political leaders in India.

But there were other fields of human endeavour such as commerce and industry, without which no modern nation could advance.

The younger generations should strive to fill this gap, he said.

Mr. Desai was speaking at a prize distribution ceremony to students successful in the 1957 commercial examinations conducted by the Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

He awarded diplomas to about 30 successful students.

The Minister said that in this epoch events moved incredibly fast, and in the last few years more events had crowded in than in the last 1,000 years.

NEW OUTLOOK

He appealed to the students, and through them to the entire country's younger generation, to try to understand and appreciate accurately the significance of these events, in the context of contemporary history, and to carve out their careers accordingly.

If the younger generation appreciated their significance accurately and correctly, and if they appreciated India's need for more men of industry, then the country's future was secure and India's progress was ensured.

"USEFUL WORK"

He congratulated the Chamber for the "useful work" of conducting these examinations, and expressed gratification that so many students were taking advantage of it.

Mr. Naval H. Tata, president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, thanked the various industrial and commercial firms which supported the Chamber in conducting these examinations and he wished the successful students a bright future.

HOUSING COLONY OPENED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay commended the gesture of the Air India International to provide housing accommodation to their employees, here today.

He was speaking at the opening ceremony of the staff housing colony near Bombay airport at Santa Cruz this afternoon.

Mr. Chavan called upon the private sector to follow the example of the AII in giving suitable accommodation to their employees.

He referred to the colony as the best in Bombay.

Mr. B. R. Patel, General Manager of the AII stated that the colony had been a joint venture of the IAC and the AII which had cost Rs. 65 lakhs.

The Industrial Housing Scheme had contributed Rs. 8 lakhs and the Central Government Rs. 30 lakhs.

The colony will house 600 persons out of whom 100 will belong to the staff of the IAC.

The opening ceremony was followed by a a variety entertainment programme.

Ravishankar's Recital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian National Theatre's "second excursion" in the field of Indian classical music—a sitar recital by Pandit Ravishankar—at Rang Bhavan on Thursday did not prove to be an unqualified success.

True, a large cosmopolitan crowd heard the artiste (Kishan Maharaj was on the tabla) in almost pin-drop silence and this discipline was an agreeable surprise.

But somehow the session never got going.

May be, the intimate rapport between the artiste and the audience which was lacking (Ravishankar played on a flood-lit high "manch" at a what might be called a "respectable distance" from the listeners) was to blame.

Ravishankar, no wonder, betrayed a little restlessness which seeped into his performance.

The best piece undoubtedly was his "Malkaus" which he played with ease and grac. The clarity and crispness were unforgettable

The next best was a brief but cloyingly-sweet piece — Panchemse-Gara. An all-too-brief melody—Ravishankar extended its life by impromptu elaboration.

The opening item "Jai-Jai-Vanti" fell short of the natural expectations of the large crowd. The other piece "Chandra-kaus" had moments of ecstacy. The concluding item a "Dhun" in 'Pahari' was sweet without being intoxicating. But it was nowhere near the one he played at Indian Merchants Chamber Hall last week.

The accompaniment by Kishan Maharaj was brilliant without being obtrusive.

Raj Bhavan News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Mysore has arrived.

Mehta Promises Integration Of Co-operatives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. V. L. MEHTA, Chairman of the Bombay State Co-operative Union, promised an integration with the Union of all units in the State having similar aims and objects.

Addressing the 39th annual general meeting of the Union here today, Mr. Mehta said that in all the regions the principle of having one apex institution was accepted, and "it was only a question of time before complete integration took place."

In the meantime, he said, provision was being made to place at the disposal of the regional units the services of training inspectors and giving them suitable grants.

TRAINING

The college in Poona, which was begun some time ago, he said, had arranged to impar ttraining in co-operative marketing in addition to its two normal courses

The Union had also started two co-operative schools each in the Gujerati and Marathi regions of the former State of Bombay, and to these had been added a school here in Bombay City as a full-fledged institution.

Bombay was the only State where systematic arrangements were available for imparting training for secretaries, office-bearers and members of primary societies.

Mr. Mehta appealed for propagating the message of co-operatives among students and teachers in colleges so as to give the co-operative movement the characteristics of a mass movement.

He said that co-operative sugar factories and forest labourers' co-operative societies recorded progress during the year under review.

He commended the Government's support for and keen interest in the movement for the economic betterment of Adivasis, "...a movement which was novel throughout the world," he said, "and which had come to occupy a prominent place in the programmes for the working of forests."

PROTEST RALLY PLANNED HERE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Hind Mazdoor Sabha and its affiliated unions will stage a demonstration and take out a procession when the Opposition Party's no-confidence motion against the Bombay Ministry will be discussed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday afternoon.

The Executive Committee of the Sabha, meeting last night, decided to this effect and a statement issued by Mr. P. D'Mello and Mr. M. G. Kotwal today said that the Executive had asked the affiliated unions to join the morcha on Council Hall on that day.

The morcha will start from Carnac Bunder at 4 p.m. and after parading through industrial areas will come to Council Hall, the statement added.

It further said that the main target of their demonstration will be Bombay's Labour Minister, Mr. Shantilal Shah, for his "anti-labour policies."

Patil Opens Yugoslav Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. K. PATIL, inaugurating the Yugoslav Industrial Exhibition at the Cross Maidan this evening, said that though "perhaps, we, in India, have taken a little larger risk than we were qualified" (in formulating an ambitious Second Plan) that risk was perfectly justified.

The Government had taken that risk because it was anxious to do things very quickly—"anxious to do things in five to 10 years which had taken other countries perhaps 20 to 30 years.

Even if the Second Plan did not prove to be a hundred per cent success, the Government had reason to feel satisfied that it had done something for the people and had succeeded in putting India a little higher up on the industrial map of the world.

TAKE A CHANCE

The critics who said that the Government should not have undertaken such big risks were like the father who advised his son not to enter the water unless and until he learned to swim and that, too, perfectly.

"You cannot go deep into the water unless you get into the water and learn to swim. You have got to take a chance," he said.

The last war, he said, had changed the pattern of import-export trade of the country.

Before the war, India used to deal with Great Britain, United States and a half-a-dozen other countries.

Today, it had associations with almost all the countries of the world which produced something useful for the country's economic development.

This showed that war was not a unmixed blessing.

He stressed that the country could not rest on its laurels because the First Plan had succeeded.

Planning was a continuous process.

FIRMER TIES

He saw in the strengthening of economic relationship the beginning of firmer political ties with other countries.

This in the context of India's policy of Panchshila, or peaceful co-existence, was particularly to be welcomed as it would make for enduring peace.

Mr. Patil referred to the country's efforts to increase the output of electric energy.

The Second Plan aimed to increase the output from 2.3 million KW to 6.9 million KW, which was a threefold increase.

This was an index of the country's economic development.

Referring to the ready help offered by Yugoslavia and other countries of the West, Mr. Patil said that India in its turn, too, was willing to extend help to countries industrially less advanced than herself.

CREDIT PROMISED

Earlier, welcoming Mr. Patil and other distinguished guests, Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnia, Yugoslav Ambassador to India, said that his country was prepared to give credit facilities, "whatever we can though on a modest scale" to India, including credit facilities in rupees.

His country was aware of the difficulties faced by India and they were, in a sense, not strange to Yugoslavia as they, too, had undergone similar economic hardships.

Since 1956 the trade between the two countries had shown an appreciable increase, the value of export to India in 1956 being nearly Rs. 3 crores.

Imports from India had also doubled in that year, though not commensurate with the exports.

TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

His country, however, was fully aware that trade between countries had to be a two-way traffic.

His country, on its part, had taken special measures, including opening of direct shipping routes, and visits of trade delegations to India, to step up the trade between Yugoslavia and India.

He was glad that the Indian Government, too had taken a keen interest in the subject.

Already a number of purchase missions had visited his country. So also business men.

He said that his country's relations with the outside world were guided by principles of peaceful co-existence and non-involvement.

Mr. Aleksa Djomparin, Consul-General for Yugoslavia in Bombay, in his welcome speech, said that more than a 100 industrial enterprises in his country were participating in the exhibition.

A major section of the exhibition is devoid to machinery and machine tools. There are a few stalls exhibiting consumer goods also.

The exhibition was meant to show the degree of economic development of Yugoslavia and the posibilities of increased export.

This is the third exhibition of its kind, two having been held in Delhi in 1952 and 1955.

98th Birthday Of Father Of Esperanto

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 98th birthday anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof, father of Esperanto, which falls on December 15, will be celebrated at the Congress House (terrace), tomorrow, at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the "Esperanto Societo de Bombaj."

Prof. Jal C. Daruvala of Wilson College will preside.

Mr. Rama Hegde, President of the Society in Bombay, explained that the underlying theme behind Esperanto was fostering international understanding.

He believed that greater misunderstanding occurred in the world due to the inability of the people to convey exactly what they wanted, to foreigners, particularly

Esperanto was an attempt, he declared, to create an environment of universal brotherhood and friendship, as Esperanto was a "universal language" spoken by nearly 16 million people in 84 nations of the world.

Mr. Hegde disclosed that the Society was conducting free classes in Esperanto, which was solicited by people of all ages and from all walks of life.

65-Year-Old Man Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 65-year-old resident of Kondaji Chawl, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, was fatally stabbed this afternoon after a sudden and bitter quarrel.

The victim of the attack died before admission to the Nair Hospital.

The Agripada police said that the deceased, Mohammed Ishaq Fakir Mohammed, had gone to Barkat Manzil, Delisle Road, to see some friends.

There he met Mohammed Khan, who resided at Sankli Street, Byculla. The two had a bitter quarrel over a long-standing dispute.

It is alleged that in the heat of the moment, Mohammed Khan whipped out his knife and stabbed Mohammed Ishaq.

Ishaq never recovered consciousness and expired while he was being rushed to the Nair Hospital.

Mohammed Khan, however, took to his heels and has not so far been traced.

PROJECTS ON CENTRAL RAILWAY ARE WELL IN HAND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE twelfth meeting of the Central Railway's Zonal Users' Consultative Committee was held in Bombay today under the chairmanship of Mr. M. N. Chakravarti, General Manager.

Among those present were Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, representatives of State Governments, members of Chambers of Commerce Trade and Agricultural Associations and of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

Addressing the Committee, Mr. Chakravarti stated that steady progress was being made in the implementation of the various projects for development and expansion under the Second Five-Year Plan.

In 1956-57, the first year of the Plan, a sum of Rs. 28 crores had been expended in the acquirement of new rolling stock, machinery and plant and in the execution of numerous important works both big and small over the Central Railway. Rolling stock cost some 15 crores of rupees.

The outlay, excluding cost of rolling stock on the Second Plan on the Central Railway would be Rs. 112.9 crores.

MORE LINES

The work of construction of the Khandwa-Hingoli Metre Gauge line which would link the Northern and Southern Metre Gauge systems of the country was now more than 1/3 dohe.

Two sections totalling almost 40 miles had been opened to passenger, parcel and goods traffic and over the remaining length work was in varying stages of progress.

It was expected that the project would be completed in two years time.

On the heavily worked Mathura-Delhi Section where saturation density of traffic had been reached, doubling of the line was in progress and the second line on the portion from Vrindaban Road to Chata had just been opened.

The whole work of doubling would soon be completed.

SUBURBAN SERVICE

In regard to the Bombay Suburban Service of the Central Railway, members noted the improvement recently effected and the better punctuality now being maintained.

Appreciation was expressed for the additional services provided from October 1, 1957, in the new Time-Table, particularly on the Harbour Branch.

Sri Babulal Bubna, Representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber at the conclusion of the meeting expressed, on behalf of the Committee, its deep appreciation of the co-operation received from the Central Railway Administration and from its General Manager in particular in all their deliberations.

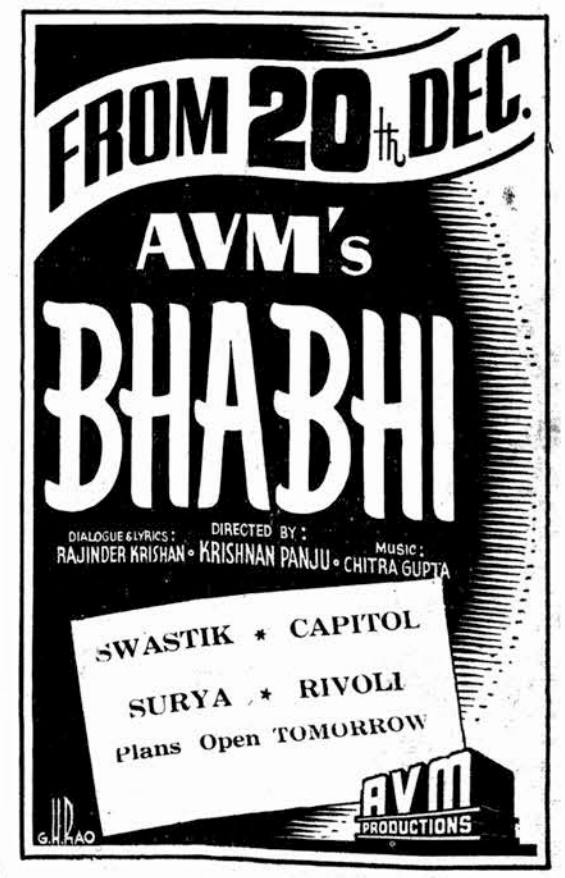
Lisbon Asked To Act Wisely

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Western nations must appreciate that the recent unrest in Indonesia was a pointer to what could happen in India too unless the Portuguese possessions in this country were speedily eliminated the areas made free, said a statement issued here today by Mr. J. M. D'Souza, president of the Goan National Union.

Mr. D'Souza said that the Indonesian problem had been complicated, but the problem of Goa would be swiftly eliminated in about one hour if India adopted an aggressive attitude and organised an occupation.

But India had left the issue to be decided through the discretion and good sense of the European nations, particularly of Portugal, the statement said, and it advised fellow nations like the Dutch also to act wisely before it was too late.



FINANCE CHRONICLE

Cotton Prices Pushed Up On Active Buying And Covering

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

The Forward market opened steady on the reduction of excise duty but met moderate selling. Upcountry arrivals were 10,000 carts.

At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 679 against the last close at Rs. 676 and after declining at Rs. 677 steadied at Rs. 678.

It appears that in view of the increased crop movements the market will be called upon to absorb hedge selling. Thus operators were cautious.

Later on there was active buying which in conjunction with short covering pushed up prices.

In the ready cotton market there was increased demand.

The market closed as under:—I.C.C. March Opening Rs. 679, Highest Rs. 683-8, Lowest Rs. 677, Close Rs. 683-8.

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNDERTONE on the local exchange was quiet today in view of the reports about the imposition of additional excise duties in lieu of the sales tax, as announced by the Finance Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari in the Lok Sabha on Friday.

Though the market was officially closed on account of Saturday, office to office transactions showed that Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 167 against their last close of Rs. 167.75. Indian Irons which closed yesterday at Rs. 19.60 were today reported at Rs. 19.40. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 51.30 against their last close of Rs. 51.40.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

The Bullion market was quiet today on scattered selling.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 183-8 and declined at Rs. 183-6. Ready Silver was quoted annas six under forward at Rs. 183.

Business in forward Gold was reported at Rs. 108-1. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 108-9 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70-8.

The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	183	1	0
Forward	183	7	0
Ready Gold	108	8	0
Forward	108	0	0
Sovereigns	70	8	0

Hyderabad Bullion

SECUNDERABAD, Dec 14.

The following are today's ready rates in the Secunderabad bullion market:

Silver open Rs 183 high 183-8 low 183 close 183-4.

Gold open Rs 107-8 high 107-10 low 107-4 close 107-6.—UPI.

Indore Bullion

INDORE, Dec 14.

Silver open Rs 138-11 lowest Rs 183-10 highest Rs 183-13 closing Rs 183-12.—UPI.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

120 DULL CONE DECEMBER	
Opening	817
Highest	819
Lowest	817
Close	818
120 DULL CONE FEBRUARY	
Opening	821
Highest	823
Lowest	821
Close	822
40x2 STAPLE FIBRE DEC	
Opening	531
Highest	532
Lowest	530
Close	531
40x2 STAPLE FIBRE FEBRUARY	
Opening	541
Highest	543
Lowest	540
Close	543
Ready 120 Japan	4 6 6
Ready 150 Japan	4 5 6
Ready 120 Italy	4 13 0
Ready 150 Italy	4 11 6

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Dec 14.

Ready wheat Rs 15.62 to 17 Gram Rs 11.62 Barley Rs 9.50 Bejhar Rs 9.37 Maize Rs 10 Bajra Rs 12.50 Jowar Rs 9.75 Guwar Rs 12.50 Rice Basmati Rs 26 to 28 Mainpuri Rs 22.50 Peas Dara Green Rs 10 White Rs 10.75 Matar dal Rs 12.12 Arhar Rs 10.12 Arhar dal Rs 14.12 Urd Rs 16 to 18.50 Moong Rs 15.25 to 16.50 Masoor Rs 14.75 Oats Rs 10 Methi Rs 13.25.

Trade stocks wheat 27 Gram 46 Jowar 6 Bejhar 14 Peas 26 Arhar 69 khattis.

Gur Pansera Rs 12.25 to 12.75 Crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs 33.25 Amroha Rs 32.31 Retail Rs 37 Khandsari Rs 27 to 32.50.

Oilseeds sarson Rs 27.12 Tarai'ra Rs 19.75 G nut 12.75 to 14 Cottonseed Rs 12.25 Mustard oil Rs 75 G nut oil Rs 55 Vegetable Products Rs 35 Oilcake Rs 12.62.

Futures opening Peas Maha Rs 10.15 Jeth Rs 10.06 Arhar Maha Rs 10.37 Jeth Rs 11.02 Bajra Posh Rs 12.28 Maize Posh Rs 11.72 Urd Maha Rs 16.78 Moong Maha Rs 14.75 Gur Fagun Rs 12.51.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

The Produce market was steady with increased buying influenced by the rise in cotton prices and in private castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 147 and groundnuts at Rs. 163.

In London Linseed oil was lower by £¼ and castoroil lost £1.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 162 against the last close at Rs. 161/8. December quoted at Rs. 32/3 and February at Rs. 32/12.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 145/4 and after advancing at Rs. 145/12 steadied at Rs. 145/8.

Linseed was quoted at Rs. 32/4 and cotton seeds were placed at Rs. 99/8 to Rs. 100.

GROUNDNUTS Quality Rs. 33-8, Khandesh Rs. 34. Ready new Bold Rs. 32-8, December January Rs. 32-6, February-March Rs. 32-12.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 30-4, Kanpur Rs. 28-12, Gujarat Rs. 30-4.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 31-5.

KARDI: Ready Rs. 20.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 27.

OILS: Groundnuts Ready Rs. 18-6, December Rs. 18-6, January Rs. 18-8, Linseed Rs. 17-4.

Castor Oil commercial Rs. 15-2, BBS Rs. 16-8.

Groundnuts Feb opening Rs. 161.62, highest Rs. 162.37, lowest Rs. 161.25, close Rs. 162.12.

Cottonseed Feb. opening Rs. 145, highest Rs. 146.25, lowest Rs. 145 close Rs. 146.

Cottonseed Feb. opening Rs. 98.50, highest Rs. 100, lowest Rs. 98.50, close Rs. 99.75.

Linseed May opening Rs. 32.12, highest Rs. 32.31, lowest Rs. 32.12 close Rs. 32.19.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

CLOVES: Rs 895 Posh Rs 403 Maha Rs. 413 Cassia Rs 225 Posh Rs 230 Maha Rs 235 Ready Rs 2080 Camphor Rs 7-6.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs 480 Alleppy Rs 455 Copra office Colombo Rs 435 Ginger Rs 38.

PEPPER: Ready Rs 79 Maha delivery Rs. 541 to 546 Fragan Rs 548 to Rs 553.

Hyderabad Oilseed

HYDERABAD, Dec 14.

The following are today's official closing quotations on the Hyderabad oilseeds exchange:

Castorseed May open Rs 140.00 high Rs 141.25 low Rs 140.00 close Rs 141.00.

Groundnut oil Dec open Rs 15.20 high Rs 15.22 low Rs 15.20 close Rs 15.20.

Groundnut oil Feb Rs 15.57 high Rs 15.59 low Rs 15.55 close Rs 15.57.

Ready rates: Castor Rs 69.00 G nut Rs 54.00 Castor oil Rs 15.12 G nut oil Rs 15.25. G nut arrivals: Raichur 5.500 bags rate Rs 53.25 Gulbarga 6.000 bags rate Rs 17.50 per Bengali maund Warangal 3.000 bags rate Rs 56.00 quality. Bonghiri 700 bags rate Rs 56.50 quality. Jangao 600 bags rate Rs 56.50 quality. Jerdchala 600 bags rate Rs 56.00 quality.—UPI.

Nagpur Oilseeds

NAGPUR Dec 14

Cottonseed Rs 111 Groundnut seed Rs 31 G nut oil 61 Linseed 24 Linseed oil 51 Tilseed 37 Til oil 73 Coconut oil 75.—UPI.

Madras Oilseeds

MADRAS, Dec 14

Groundnuts Rs. 154 Groundnut oil ready Rs 316 waida Rs 319 Castor oil Rs 340 Coconut oil Rs 39-8 Gingelly oil Rs 21-12 Gingelly seed Rs 71 to 72.—UPI.

Wholesale Price Index

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) fell by 0.5 per cent to 108.8 during the week ended November 30, 1957 as compared with 109.3 (revised) for the previous week.

The index was lower by 0.2 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and that of the last year.

The monthly average for November, 1957, worked out to 109.3 as against 108.9 for the earlier month and 108.7 for the month of November 1956.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Dec 14.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 150-160 Quilandy Rs 160/170 Fibre Garbled Rs 140 Ungarbled Rs 120.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 171 Uuhusked Rs 185 Dry Rs 165 Coconut oil Rs 725 Copra Office Rs 460 Dilpasand Rs 480 Madrasnottam Rs 485.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 630 Country Rs 615 Dryginger Rs 225 Coffee Robusta Rs 185.

Timber Pali Rs 60/67.50 Junglewood Rs 50/55 Vellapine Rs 60/65 Benteak Rs 55/60 Teak Rs 130/125 Mango Rs 3.50/3.75 Teak Rs 20/27.50 Rosewood Rs 20/25.

Arrivals And Sailings

Following are the expected dates of arrivals and sailings of Scindia Ships in the city docks:

"DORRINGTON COURT" is expected to arrive from UK and the Continent on or about December 16.

"JALAKALA" is due to arrive from UK and the Continent on December 24.

"JALADHAN" is expected to arrive on January 8 from UK and the Continent.

"JALAMOTI" will arrive from UK and the Continent on January 12.

"JAL-AZAD" is due to arrive from UK and the continent on January 13.

SAILINGS

"HENRIETTE SCHULTE" is due to sal for U.K. and the Continent on December 18.

"JALAMOTI" is due to sail for UK and the Continent on January 27.

"JALAVISHNU" will sail for UK and the Continent on January 20.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

WOOL: Tops Dec. 159, March 162, May 161.8, July 161, Oct. 164.2, Dec. 162.8, March 161.7 May 160.2, Grease wool Dec. 134.4 March 132.7, May 132, July 130.9, Oct. 129.6, Dec. 127, March 127, May 125.5.

COPPER: Dec. 23.42, Jan. 23.45, March 23.73, May high 23.80, low 23.80, close 23.79, July 23.90, Sept. 23.97, Oct. 23.98, Sales seven lots

LEAD: Dec. 11.15, Jan. 11.20, March 11.35, May 11.40, July 11.45, Sept. 11.50, Oct. 11.52.

RUBBER: Jan.-March 29.25, May 29.10, July 29.00, Sept. 28.95, Jan. 28.89.

SUGAR: Jan. 4.00, March 3.84, May-July 3.85, Sept. 3.84, March 3.58.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Futures were higher in slow dealings. Views that loan will be higher on 1958 crop stimulated New Orleans and commission house buying in new crop trading months. Advance in new crop month.

Traders attributed the rise to prospective decline in surplus cotton stocks this season the shortage of desirable cotton from 1957 crop and expectations of higher loan of 1958 crop.

New York closed up 13 to 29 points. New Orleans closed up 14 to 30 points.

NEW YORK			
March	36.69	36.52	36.65
May	36.74	36.54	36.69
July	36.44	36.27	36.40
October	34.67	34.38	34.63
December	34.48	34.24	34.48
March	34.40	34.18	34.38
May	34.38	34.13	34.33
Spot	36.75	— —	— —
NEW ORLEANS			
March	36.71	36.54	36.67
May	36.72	36.60	36.72
July	36.41	36.27	36.41
October	34.64	34.43	34.63
December	34.48	34.30	34.48
March	34.40	34.40	34.40
May	34.35	34.12	34.35
Spot	35.60	— —	— —

Wall Street Markets

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The market was firm with a slightly rising tendency. The transactions improved and the indexes were all higher, though the rails were quieter after their strong upsurge of yesterday.

At the close the industrials index showed at 440.48 a rise of 2.00 after one of 2.08 that of the rails at 101.12 a gain of 0.23 after one of 0.45 and that of the utilities at 68.39 a rise of 0.52.

2,310,000 shares changed hands of which 360,000 during the last half hour.

Gen. Electric 62-3/4, Gen. Motors 34-7/8, U.S. Steel 51-1/4, Studpack 3-1/2, U.S. Steel Pref. 148-1/2, Anaconda 42.

Research In Oilseeds

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Government of India has set up a 12-member committee, consisting of representatives of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with a view to co-ordinating schemes for research in vegetable oilseeds and their oils.

This will avoid the possibility of any duplication of work in the Vegetable Oil Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Technological Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

Dr. M. S. Randhawa, president, Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, is the chairman of the joint committee.

Export Of Paper Making Materials

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Government of India have decided to release a small quota of cotton rags and hosiery cuttings for export during the period January-September, 1958, from the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

Details of the licensing procedure are being notified by the port officers.

SHIPS ON RESCUE MISSION

LONDON, Dec. 14.

As President Eisenhower prepared to fly across the gale-swept Atlantic Ocean today for the NATO summit conference, a British frigate and a British destroyer were pounding through bad weather to "help out" storm-battered American warships.

The American ships had taken "station" for "guard" duties in preparation for the President's flight, but one—a destroyer—has been crippled, and three others, also destroyers, are running short of fuel and may have to be taken in tow.

Britain's First Sea Lord, Earl Mountbatten, in response to an urgent appeal from Admiral Jerrauld Wright, C-in-C of the United States Atlantic Fleet, ordered the British ships to sail at an hour's notice.

British ships at Gibraltar also have been alerted.—NAFEN.

Writers' Protest

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Six British socialists including writer J. B. Priestly and Stalin prize winner Professor J. D. Bernal have sent to the Hungarian Government a protest against jail sentences given to Dery Tibor and three other Hungarian writers, it was announced, yesterday.

Among those signing the message of protest was also newspaperman Alan Pryce Jones.—UPI.

Poisoning Treated By Blood Exchange

CHICAGO, December 14.

A 20-MONTH-OLD BOY WHO SWALLOWED OIL OF WINTERGREEN WAS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY EXCHANGING HIS BLOOD TWICE WITHIN A SHORT PERIOD, THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS REPORTED.

Oil of wintergreen—methyl salicylate—is a highly poisonous substance.

In fact, a teaspoonful supplies enough salicylate to endanger the life odf any infant or small child.

Oil of wintergreen may be used in small quantities as a flavouring agent, or as a liniment.

The doctors' experience with this youngster emphasised the value of exchange transfusions as a way of treating this type of poisoning, they said.

It has rarely been done before.

The boy was first seen at Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, 2 hours after he had swallowed an unknown amount of oil of wintergreen.

He was unconscious, feverish, and had a mild twitching of both arms and legs.

EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION

He was first given fluids intravenously, an injection of phenobarbital, and whole blood.

When he did not respond, it was decided to do an exchange blood transfusion—in which all the boy's blood was replaced.

After exchanging all of his blood once, he still did not respond.

He was given nearly enough blood to replace his total amount a second time.

Then he began to cry out at any movement of his arms, legs, or head. His blood pressure and pulse rates rose.

He was given fluids intravenously for 31 hours.

By then he was able to sit up and feed himself.

By the third day he had completely recovered from the poisoning. Examination a week later showed no after effects.

Doctors recalled that oil of wintergreen contains 90 per cent salicylate, the same substance found in lesser amounts in aspirin.

The gastrointestinal absorption of the drug is rather rapid and causes excitation of the central nervous system, fever, nausea, vomiting, dimness of vision, occasional diarrhoea, generalised convulsions, and coma. Death results from respiratory failure after a period of unconsciousness.

The physicians in the case were Doctors Julius T. Adams and John A. Bigler, Chicago, and Orville C. Green, Evanston, Illinois.—NAFEN.

Lebanese Mediation Fails

BEIRUT, Dec. 14.

The Lebanon has suspended its efforts to persuade the Arab countries as a group to reach an understanding with the West on West Asian problems, informed sources said today.

The Lebanese policy was understood to have broken down because Egypt rejected any offer of mediation for a normalisation of its relations with the United States.

Another factor was present tension between Egypt and both Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Foreign Minister Charles Malik told the Lebanese Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee today that the Lebanese Government had always sought closer relations among all the Arab countries but that Egypt and Syria had always refused to discuss the possibility of a general re-union.—UPI-AFP.

NASSER ORDERS PROBE INTO BRIBERY CASES

ISTANBUL, Dec. 14.

President Nasser of Egypt has ordered an investigation into allegations of widespread bribery and corruption in the "Liberation Province"—centre of Egypt's most spectacularly advertised post-revolution agriculture reform scheme.

The President gave his assurance that the reports would be investigated.

But he said it might take up to 10 years to wipe out bribery in Egypt.

Some 80,000,000(E) pounds have been reported as having been "smuggled" from Liberation Province appropriations into private pockets.—NAFEN.

Curb In Flow Of UN Documents

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The flow of documents issued by the United Nations should be cut down, the General Assembly decided yesterday.

The Assembly overwhelmingly approved a resolution recommending a 25 per cent reduction in the volume of documents published by the U.N. each year.

The vote was 62 to zero, with four abstentions.

A nine-nation committee will meet with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjoeld to discuss practical means for carrying out the reduction starting next year.—UPI.

EVEREST MAN WOUNDED

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Everest photographer, Tom Stobart, is reported to be making good progress in hospital after being shot on an expedition in Ethiopia.

His assailant, a young native who went berserk with a gun, more seriously wounded Stobart's companion, another Briton 54-year-old Frederick Piffard, and killed an Ethiopian.

The gunman was arrested.

Piffard's wife is with him. He is understood to have a chest wound. Stobart was shot in the side

The shooting occurred while the party was on location filming in Kifa Province.

An Ethiopian Government helicopter flew the men to a hospital.

Stobart was official photographer with Sir John Hunt's successful Everest Expedition.—NAFEN.

USAF Jet Sets Record

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14.

A U.S. air force jet fighter bomber today holds the world's speed mark which has rested with the British for better than a year and a half.

An F-101A Voodoo, piloted by Major Adrian E. Drew, 37, put the new official world mark at 1,207.6 miles (1,943 kilometers) per hour.

The British record of 1,132 miles (1,831.2 kilometers) an hour was set in March 1956.

Drew took his twin-jet Voodoo at an altitude of 39,000 feet (11,700 meters) over a measured course of 10.1 miles (16.25 kilometers) over Edwards Air Force base, conforming to conditions set down by the Federation aeronautique internationale of Paris.

It was the second time in three days that Major Drew had broken the British record.

On Tuesday, he exceeded the British mark but the record could not be accepted because one of the timing cameras malfunctioned.

CURE FOR GLAND CANCER

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.

A new and simple treatment may do away with long and delicate operations to destroy the pituitary gland in the treatment of breast and prostrat gland cancer.

A team of doctors from the University of Chicago describe how "hot beads" of radio-active yttrium have been inserted through the nose and planted in the pituitary, thereby destroying the master gland situated at the base of the skull.

Destruction of the pituitary has been found to bring marked improvement in certain cancer patients whose malignancy is fed by pituitary hormones.

Previously, skull surgery that last several hours was necessary to remove the pituitary. The new method takes about half an hour.

Bombay Dancer Has New Interpretations

LONDON, Dec. 14.

THE INDIAN DANCER ISHVANI, WILL VISIT BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF ORGANISATION, C.A.R.E., IN BOMBAY, DELHI AND CALCUTTA DURING A VISIT TO HER HOME COUNTRY FOR WHICH SHE LEFT HERE.

And when she returns to the United States in about six months time, she will tell the audiences she addresses there how India can best be helped by C.A.R.E.'s efforts.

Ishvani, who is married to American artist Edwin Hamilton, member of an old Philadelphia family and instructor in graphic art at Rochester University, N.Y. is the daughter of the late Dr. R. Patel of Bombay.

She will stay with her sister Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, who works in Bombay with UNESCO.

One of the main objects of her trip home is to see what Indian dancing is like today.

She impresses on her audiences that Indian sculpture and dancing are closely related through their common roots in religion.

CHANGES

One of her theories, developed from a close study of Hindu sculptures, she told NAFEN, is that Indian dancers in ancient times were permitted greater freedom of bodily movement than is allowed in the "traditional" dances as they are performed today.

"I try to re-introduce this ancient freedom in my own dancing," she says.

Sometimes criticised for being too "new" in her individual interpretations, she replies that in fact she is reaching farther back than the ordinary "traditional" dancer of today.

Indian dancing, she maintains, like any other form of art, must pass through periods of "re-creation," otherwise it will become stagnant.

Ishvani has made some revolutionary contributions to the art of the dance during her residence in America, blending east and west.

With the Rochester, N.Y., Civil Orchestra she performed traditional Indian dances to the accompaniment of a western orchestra playing music—arranged by the young American composer Thomas Canning—which conformed to the Indian tonal modes.

She says it sounded oriental to Western listeners and accidental to Asians.

The concert was a great success.

Ishvani's other sister Sunati, now dead, sat as a model for the great sculptor Jacob Epstein, who used her for a figure of the Madonna with Child.—NAFEN.

PRIZE FOR DJILAS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The eighth annual institute book prize will be awarded 'in absentia' today to imprisoned Yugoslav Communist Milovan Djilas for his book "The New Class."

The Book's publication this year, while the former Yugoslav official was serving a jail sentence for his criticism of the Tito Government, led to his receiving an additional seven-year prison term.—UPI-AFP.

Soviet Envoy Meets Adenauer

BONN, December 14.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer yesterday had a half-hour's interview with Soviet Ambassador Andrei Smirnov on Soviet-German relations.

The interview took place at Adenauer's request and was held at the Chancellor's office.

An official communique said the conversation concerned the German-Soviet negotiations now under way in Moscow for the conclusion of agreements on trade and on the repatriation of German nationals in the Soviet Union.

Soviet sources said the interview concerned the present state of German-Soviet relations and prospects for the future taking into account the Soviet-German negotiations in Moscow and Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's message to Chancellor Adenauer.—UPI-AFP.

UN To Have More Vice-Presidents

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13.

The United Nations General Assembly decided yesterday by 49 votes to one, with 27 abstentions, to raise the number of its vice-presidents from nine to 13 as from 1958.

The increase is made because of the increased membership of the U. N.—UPI-AFP.

U.S. CAN LAUNCH BIG SATELLITE

WASHINGTON, December 14.

THE United States can launch large earth satellites when it wants to do so, William M. Holaday, Director of Rockets in the Defence Department, told a Senate Sub-Committee yesterday.

Holaday said he could not give further details in a public session of the sub-committee on preparedness, because it would help the Russians if American plans should be revealed.

Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, had asked Holaday to confirm a statement he had made on December, 5, before the American Rocket Society, that the United States had the equipment required for the launching of large satellites.

In reply to a question by subcommitee counsel, Edwin L. Weisl, Holaday said that the United States had the possibility of launching a satellite weighing 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms), the weight of the second Soviet Sputnik.

When Holaday was asked if the United States now has rockets with sufficient power to send up a satellite of that weight, he replied at first that the question had a number of technical aspects.

He then added that he believed the United States could do so and that such a test is being planned.

He declined to predict the time for the test.—UPI-AFP.

Groundnut Acreage

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India second estimate of groundnut, 1957-58, puts the current year's area and production at 12,518,000 acres and 3,651,000 tons (of nuts in shell), as against 11,421,000 acres and 3,570,000 tons for 1956-57 respectively.

This shows an increase of 1,097,000 acres or 9.6 per cent in area and 81,000 tons or 2.3 per cent in production during the current year, as compared to last year.

U.S. TO BUILD ATOMIC CARGO SHIP

CAMDEN, New Jersey, Dec. 14.

THE Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission have awarded a contract for the construction of the world's first nuclear powered merchant ship, the N. S. Savannah.

The vessel of 10,000 tons will be built in shipyards here at a cost of 20,000,000 dollars.

The experimental N. S. Savannah will be of all welded construction and will have the following characteristics: Length—587 feet; beam—78 feet; full load displacement—21,800 tons; deadweight—10,190 tons; service speed—20 knots; passenger capacity—60.

The operation of the entire power plant of the ship, both nuclear and conventional components, will be remotely controlled from a single console located within an air-conditioned control room adjoining the machinery space.

Provisions have been made in the design of the ship to permit tours allowing visitors to view the ship's machinery in operation.

The nuclear power plant of the ship will be of an advanced pressurized water design and the propulsion equipment a steam turbine connected to a single propeller shaft through double reduction gears

Construction of N. S. Savannah is the outgrowth of the suggestion made by President Eisenhower that a nuclear powered merchant ship be constructed as one demonstration to the world of America's determination to develop the peaceful application of nuclear power.—NAFEN.

ASANSOL, Dec. 14.

Twelve thousand workers of Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop, Imperial Chemical Industries, Simon Carves and other firms which are acting as contractors for the expansion programme of the Indian Iron and Steel Company ended their five-day strike last evening—UPI.

Menon Urges Support To Co-exist Call

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. December 14.

MR. KRISHNA MENON made an appeal on Thursday to the nations of the world to give their approval to the resolution on "peaceful co-existence," saying that his nation desired to obtain a maximum degree of agreement as a means of reinforcing the Charter of the United Nations.

As the General Assembly neared its end, the Political Committee met on the subject of co-existence, having before it a resolution sponsored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia which called on the member nations to "strengthen international peace and develop friendly and co-operative relations."

Mr. Menon said he realised the discussion itself would bring out divergent points of view, but said that this was in reality "a discussion" and not imposition of a decision.

Mr. Menon praised the declarations made by the Soviet Union and the United States on Co-existence.

He said he was happy about the "change" in tone in the Soviet declarations and called the United States declaration "forthright."

He called for "patience" in the establishment of confidence between the nations of the world.

U.S. DELEGATE'S VIEW

Mr. Cabot Lodge welcomed the moderate tone of Kuznetsov's speech after the virulent statements in previous debates of the Assembly by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

He agreed with Soviet declarations supporting increased international scientific and technical contacts, economic co-operation among nations, and disarmament.

HE HOPED THAT THE USSR WOULD CHANGE ITS MIND ABOUT ITS THREAT TO BOYCOTT THE UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT COMMISSION AND THUS ENABLE THIS BODY TO DO FRUITFUL WORK.

The Soviet Union accused the West of hostile propaganda but itself was carrying on a unbridled campaign which could well be stopped since the Government controlled the Press and the radio in the USSR.

Twelve Hindi Samiti satyagrahis were arrested in Chandigarh on Friday) for violation of the ban on demonstration.

THE HIND BANK LIMITED
4, Brabourne Road
CALCUTTA-1
★
accepts SAVINGS DEPOSITS
AT
2½% p.a.
upto Rs. 25,000
from 1st July 1957
Withdrawal by Cheques Allowed Twice a Week.

Supplementary Demands Passed

RED M.P. WANTS MORE MONEY FOR KERALA

NEW DELHI, December 14.

THE LOK SABHA TODAY PASSED THE SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES, INVOLVING AN ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE OF RS. 32.82 CRORES FOR THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR.

When the Lok Sabha today resumed further discussion on the supplementary demands for grants for 1957-1958 Mr. Hem Barua (PSP-Assam) asked the Government to cut down drastically the expenditure on the administration of the Naga Hills, and use the money for development of the area.

The Government, he thought, was following the same old policy of the British rulers who did not want to develop the area and were putting more emphasis on the policing of the Naga Hills.

The things that were most essential for the Naga Hills were schools, hospitals, and roads.

He also suggested setting up of a "Council of Elders" and vest it with powers for local administration.

TAX ARREARS

Mr. T. C. N. Menon (Com.—Kerala) said the Finance Minister should indicate the steps he proposed to take to protect the economic interest of the State.

Prof. Kalder had stated that the Income-tax evasion was of the extent of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 crores a year.

The Finance Minister also disclosed that more than Rs. 100 crores were lying as arrears of Income-tax.

The arrears of seven people amounted to Rs. one crore, and one single individual had not paid his Income-tax since 1942.

What was the reason for the arrears?

Mr. Menon sought an explanation on the Centre's policy to the States.

The other day the Union Minister for Industry and Commerce went to Kerala and criticised the agricultural Income-tax levied by the State Government, and said that no industry would come to this State as the taxation level was high.

What was the meaning of this?

The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister had stated that the State Governments should raise money to balance their budgets.

When a State Government took specific steps in this direction another Central Minister criticised them.

How were the States to raise funds?

The Finance Minister should allot more funds to the State of Kerala because of her peculiar problems, and also restrain his colleague from putting impediments in the way of the State raising money.

WRONG POLICY

Mr. Achwa Singh (PSP-Manipur) said peace could not be restored in the Naga Hills unless the core of the rebels was broken and that could be done if the Government came to some direct settlement with the Naga leaders.

The Government had adopted a wrong policy by trying to create division in the ranks of the rebels. It should revise this policy.

He also suggested decentralisation of power in this area and setting up of a Council of Elders for local administration.

The artificial barrier between the local and the deputed officials should be removed by levelling up the salary of the local officials.

EXCISE ON MATCHES

Mr. Thanu Pillai (Cong.-Madras) referred to the effect of the excise duty on matches and said it resulted in boxes of 40 being costlier than boxes of 60.

He appealed for greater response on the part of the Government to the difficulties of the match industry, which was a cottage industry.

He said a backward State like Madras should be treated more sympathetically when it asked for greater allocations. Matching grants should not be demanded from such States when money for particular purposes was urgently required. A full loan should be given in these cases and not a grant.

He also urged a more liberal approach to the question of granting scholarships to backward classes. The same number of marks as in the case of others should not be insisted upon from students belonging to these communities.

"UNJUST" TO KERALA

Mr. P. T. Punnoose (Com.-Kerala) said the recommendations of the Finance Commission in regard to grants-in-aid to Kerala were unjust. He hoped the Finance Minister would look into it.

Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhury (Cong.-W. B.) said the practice of giving licences to private airlines to run non-Scheduled routes for one year should be stopped. A licence for such a short period was of no use to a company.

Pleading the case of the rebel Naga leader, Phizo, and his family she said, if found, they should be treated with consideration.

TTK'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari said there had been an objection that the supply of ores to the Durgapur Steel Works was not being done by the plant itself, but by another concern.

"I did not comprehend what the Member was driving at. But he objected to companies being formed in collaboration with people who have a licence for a particular area for the purpose of exploiting ores.

"His suggestion was that the licence should be cancelled and it should be taken up directly by the Durgapur Steel Works. It is really a matter of choosing the better method."

In this particular case, Mr. Krishnamachari said, the ores were situated far away, unlike at Bhilai and Rourkela. Durgapur was also a coal-based plant and it was ultimately decided that it was better to go in for collaboration with this particular firm. The terms were quite advantageous and the interests of the Government had been safeguarded.

'It is a matter of opinion, but it is the Government's view that what has been done is in the best interests of the steel plant and it will ensure a regular supply of iron ore for the works on the most favourable conditions."

Referring to the loss incurred on certain tinned provisions, he said the member apparently got the idea that the Government had made faulty purchases, and the loss was not being written off.

This happened to be stores left with us by the American Army and they had a certain book value. Ultimately, they had to be destroyed as unfit for human consumption and the value written off.

He felt no blame could attach to the Government for this particular matter.

NAGA HILLS

Mr. Krishnamachari said most of the remarks by members on the new administration in the Naga Hills area were not relevant to the debate.

The Government had only taken up the existing budget for a period of four months and presented it as it was. If members expected that the new administration between December 1 last and now had framed a comprehensive scheme of social services, education etc., he had to disappoint them. The Government was only seeking approval of the House to the position as it obtained, which might be unsatisfactory from the point of view of certain members.

He said a new administrative unit had been set up. On the political situation and the social and economic problems, the new unit had cheated a psychological atmosphere. It would see how best these could be overcome and what expenditure was necessary in this direction.

"Therefore, I welcome what members have said, though it might be difficult for me to agree to any, particularly the proportion of police or military expenditure in this area in relation to other expenditure. The question of what amount is to be spent on the police or military is a matter which has to be judged by those in charge of the administration. Their judgment should be taken as final because if anything goes wrong, the members will throw the blame on them.

He said Mr. Achwa Singh had raised the question of officers, their corruption, lack of sympathy and other things.

Since these charges were made incessantly, without being interspersed with compliments, it made them lose their force. It was difficult to believe that all officers were corrupt.

"But there it is, and this produces certain complexity in our problems which may not be immediately apparent to a newcomer from a country where changes have taken place.

NEW YOUTH

"The basic change that has taken place is in human beings in India, and naturally that is the basic change.

"This change is taking place in our educational institutions. We complain very often of lack of discipline and all that about our young men, and the complaint is rather true.

"But the real thing that is happening is that our educational institutions today have lost the quality. You cannot help it because the pressure to expand is so great.

"But in these institutions we are now getting a new type of young men and women, especially girls, who are coming forward for education in a larger number than before.

"Secondly, we are getting boys and girls of all classes, who have never had any education in the past.

"The impact of education on them is really producing very striking changes, which will be more and more evident a little later."

WOMEN IN INDIA

"I will refer to women in India. I think a basic revolution takes place in a country only when the women change in their social structure—legally, socially and economically and in various other ways.

"I think a very basic change has taken place, and we in the government are most pleased about the laws that we have passed about changes in divorce laws and about inheritance of women.

"That was truly revolutionary, because the structure, by custom, had been in existence for a very very long time in our law, and it is very difficult to change these things.

"Fortunately, we had the courage to do it, that is, to upset the ancient society, which had its roots in the past."

The Prime Minister expressed his reluctance to deal with matters like foreign exchange difficulties, taxation, and the State Trading Corporation, raised in the presidential speech.

"The real problems for me is one of internal resources. I must agree that the foreign exchange question comes in after the internal resources are drawn. I want to determine the resources of India—in industry and agriculture."

The Central Zonal Council, with Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, will hold its second meeting at Gwalior on January 4, 1958. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, will preside.

Nehru Stresses Development

Continued From Page 1

Everything was therefore judged by the social consequence it would produce, he said.

While they stood for scientific development he would not favour the introduction of an improved technique that would lead to large-scale unemployment, he added.

"To an industrialist his balance-sheet is of course important," he said, "but to us what is much more important is the human balance sheet."

"UNUSUAL"

Mr. Nehru said the speech of the president of the Chamber was rather "unusual". Normally when I meet people concerned with business and industry either on a deputation or in a conference, I have to listen to a long list of complaints and grievances, many of which are justified.

"You began by laying stress on the great political and social changes, revolutionary changes, which have taken place in this country during the last ten years or so, which you characterise as unprecendented in history.

"You finished your address with an assurance of faith in India and her future. In that you have got an unfair advantage, because you have touched me in the soft corner of my mind and heart."

CRITICS

He added: "In India, as you well know, one of the most popular pastimes is to criticise the Government (laughter.)

"And not only to criticise, but also to condemn its activities and to make out that nothing has happened during the last ten years of independence.

"Some people go as far as to say that we have gone back instead of making any kind of progress. I refer here to my own countrymen and not to any foreign critics.

"An expert in administrative matters came from abroad three or four years back to examine very critically our administrative system and what was happening since independence.

"At the end of his report he said that the most surprising thing about India was that in spite of the tremendous achievements of India, people in this country did not seem to be quite aware of them.

PROBLEMS AHEAD

"I do think that the achievements of the last ten or eleven years have been considerable. Whether they can be compared favourably with the achievements of other countries I do not know.

"I do know that it is very considerable, and at the same time, I realise that the problems we have are also so tremendous that whatever we have done is only a small part of what we have to do.

"So, it just depends on how you look at this problem. In fact in India, more than in any other country, it depends so much on your approach, because India, as you know, is now in the strange amalgam of all the centuries, of some two thousand years or more, and you find something which is almost primitive, something that will remind you of the mediaeval times and something still very modern.

"You find all jumbled up together. This is not surprising considering the background of this long history of India.

No Fondness For Them

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Mr. Nehru could not remember the Indian equivalent of speculative business for several seconds during his speech.

When some one whispered the word 'phatka,' the Prime Minister said: "Yes, I have great difficulty in thinking kindly about them (those engaged in speculations)."

Mr. Nehru was speaking at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.—UPI.

The first meeting of the Bombay State Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena was held at the Sachivalaya, Bombay, on Saturday. The Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, who presided, is seen addressing the meeting.

Territorial Army Advisory Board Meets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the Bombay State Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena was held at the Sachivalaya here today. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, presided over the meeting. Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Minister for Revenue, was also present.

Suggestions for attracting a larger section of civilian population to the Territorial Army came up at the meeting. The Chief Minister made certain suggestions for more efficient recruitment and for taking effective steps to curb the tendency of habitual absenteeism. He wanted the training to be such as would sustain the interest of those joining it.

The meeting felt that various Government and non-Government establishments should be approached with a request to encourage their personnel to join the army.

The meeting approved the idea of organising an Auxiliary Forces Welfare Association and nominated Mr. S. M. Joshi, MLA, Mr. K. S. Dharia, MLA and the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, to the ad-hoc committee formed for the purpose.

The question of giving preference to army personnel in trams and buses was also discussed. It was felt that this would facilitate punctual attendance of the recruits at the parades.

Earlier, the General Officer Commanding, Headquarters, Bombay Area, gave a review of the work so far done by the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena.

The next meeting of the Committee is proposed to be held in June.

The meeting was attended by Mr. S. M. Joshi, MLA, Mr. A. K. Salebhoy, MLA, Mr. K. S. Dharia, MLA, Mr. P. G. Kher, MLA, Mr. M. A. Vairale, MLA, Mr. A. L. Dias, Secretary to Government, Home Department, Mr. P. K. Shunglu, Joint Secretary, Home Department, representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Millowners' Association, Dr. S. S. Kulkarni, and Captain Maneck Maneckji, Commandant General, Home Guards.

Women's Delegation From Russia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The nine-member women's delegation from the USSR, which was to arrive in Bombay on December 20, is now expected to arrive only on January 2. The delegation will leave Bombay for Delhi on January 5.

Brisk Sale Of Work To Aid The Waifs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE was a brisk sale of work done at "Anand Kendra," a haven for the city's unwanted and uncared for waifs, at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday.

The Kendra is run by the Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj. Though the sale was open for just one day, the collections crossed well-over the thousand mark. That is, a small way, perhaps, a token of the appreciation of the public of the good work done by the Kendra.

Today, it looks after the educational, occupational and medical needs of 36 street urchins, who, otherwise, would have probably turned to petty crime.

A cursory visit to the Sale showed that the Kendra had fully explored the unending possibilities offered by the handloom to turn out beautiful tea cloths, serviettes, tray cloth and other material.

The Kendra has recently installed, with the help of the All-India Village Industries and Khadi Board, five Ambar Charkas. This has enabled many inmates of the Kendra to earn a steady wage.

A qualified teacher has been engaged to teach the boys on the premises (Government Hutments, opposite Co-operage).

Boys who show aptitude for studies are sent to a regular school. Three of the leading hotels in Bombay supply meals four times a week.

The Kendra received a grant of Rs. 15,000 from the Central Social Welfare Board which has to be spread over five years?1956-61.

But maintenance expenses are heavy, and apart from what the Kendra earns from sale of work, it has to depend on grants and private donations.

The Kendra appeals to the generous public of Bombay, for donations.

The Kendra is run by a subcommittee of the Samaj which is headed by Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, who has bestowed loving care on it to help it grow into a sturdy child.

The Kendra has also the guidance of Speaker S. L. Silam and Mrs. Kailaspathy.

14 Huts Go Up In Flames

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons were severely burnt and 14 huts were completely gutted in a fire which swept at Vakola, Santa Cruz, today.

The fire, it is stated, started in a hut while one of the inmates was in the midst of her daily chores.

A strong wind fanned the flames which spread to the other huts which were close to each other.

Ike Arrives In Paris

PARIS, Dec. 14.

President Eisenhower flew in to Paris airport today to be welcomed by the French President Rene Coty and Prime Minister Felix Gaillard.

Almost his first action after being greeted by Mr. Coty was to make a speech in which he said that the heads of governments were meeting "to analyse this challenge we now face."

He added: "It is for us together to determine whether men shall continue to live in freedom and in dignity or whether they are to become mere vassals of an all powerful state.

"The Atlantic community will be striving not only to strengthen the NATO shield but we shall also address ourselves to other aspects of our alliance. We are all confident that in the supreme strength of balanced unity we can move together towards security and peace."

President Eisenhower said France's greatest words—liberty, equality and brotherhood—could fittingly be emblazoned on the shield of NATO.

BRITISH P. M. ARRIVES

UPI-AFP adds: British Premier Harold Macmillan arrived in Paris by train from London today to attend the NATO 'summit' talks.

The Premier's train reached the Dugnord station in Paris at 0-20 GMT, slightly behind its original schedule.

ADENAUER STARTS

BONN: West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer left by special train today for Paris to attend the NATO "summit" meeting opening in the French capital next Monday.

The Chancellor was accompanied by several top Chancellory officials.

Gang Of Cheats Active In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gang of cheats is operating at Vincent Road, Matunga, Khar and Santa Cruz says a Police bulletin.

Their hide-out is usually a decently-furnished bunglow in a decent locality.

One of them poses as a multi-millionaire Seth, the other his secretary and third a broker etc.

They choose their victim from amongst those who have advertised the sale of their movable or immovable property in the Press.

The broker approaches the victim and induces him to visit the Seth on the pretext of negotiating the sale or purchase of the property.

While the so-called negotiations are going on, a fourth person comes in and displays a game described as "Horse Race on Table."

In this game the Seth loses a fairly good amount.

Seeing the Seth losing money so very easily, the manager induces the victim to play the game jointly with the Seth.

TRIBUTES TO BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION'S WORK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARAJA Jaya Chamaraja Wadeyar Bahadur, Governor of Mysore State, said here today that in a welfare state the Government assumed a special responsibility for the rehabilitation of backward people.

This was so because no nation which seeks unity strength and prosperity could afford to let a section of its people languish in proverty and ignorance.

The Head of Mysore State was inaugurating the silver jubilee celebrations of the Billawar Association, Bombay, at Cowasji Jehangir Hall this afternoon.

He said, he firmly believed that a certain irreducible minimum of the basic necessities of life, such as education, health means of livelihood and so forth, were the birthright of every man and that it was the duty and moral responsibility of the State to plan and work to secure this end.

He said that the Government of India and the State Government needed the help of private associations and institutions to lead the country to prosperity.

Referring to some of the points mentioned in the welcome address given to him, the Governor said that the questions of developing ports on the South Canara coast and the linking of Hassan and Mangalore by rail have been under constant and through consideration both by the Central and the Mysore State Governments.

He congratulated the Billawar Association for its various activities in Bombay.

Mr. N. S. Gubbi who presided congratulated the Association for its keen interest in educational activities and suggested that the Association should consider a scheme for giving commercial education to young Bilawars so that they may have a respectable and better opening in the business world.

Stressing the importance of education of women he said that the subject should receive serious and earnest attention of the Association.

The Governor was given a reception by several public institutions of Kannadigas in Bombay whose representatives garlanded him.

Mr. A. P. Kirodian, chairman of the Silver Jubilee Committee of the Association, gave a brief history of the institution, which was formed by the leaders of Billawar community in 1932.

GOVERNMENT PLANS ALUMINIUM FACTORY IN KOLHAPUR AREA

Chronicle Correspondent

POONA Dec. 14.

MR. S. K. WANKHADE, Minister for Planning and Industries, Bombay said here yesterday that the Government was anxious to start an aluminium factory in the Kolhapur-Koyna area.

Speaking at a reception in his honour by the Maharatta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, he said the State Government had decided to supply power from the Koyna project to this area.

The Government had commissioned a team of geologists to investigate and ascertain the nature and quantity of bossile that would be available in this area.

By the time power can be made available for this area (by 1961-62) the proposal to start an aluminium plant would take concrete shape.

Mr. S. R. Thakar, president of the Chamber, welcomed the Minister and Mr. A. R. Bhat, secretary of the Chamber, proposed a vote of thanks.

The reception was attended by prominent citizens and officers of the State industries department now in the city for their departmental conference.

The Bombay Government was also keen to improve and develop coalfields in Vidarbha and would even try to include that scheme in the second year Plan as these coal fields would be able to supply coal at comparatively cheap rate to any part of Bombay State.

Development Of Shipping

Continued From Page 1

If any deferred payment scheme could be arranged, under which foreign exchange payment would commence only after 1961, it would be possible for the Government to accept any such arrangement and allow the companies to go forward even though the ships might be intended for the coast, where they would not earn any foreign exchange.

Mr. Shastri said that it might also be possible for the Government in individual cases, to allow the shipping companies to utilise towards the acquisition of fresh tonnage the foreign exchange proceeds of any of their existing vessels which they might be wanting to sell to foreign buyers with the permission of the Government.

Indian shipping companies might also be able to raise foreign exchange credit from their own resources, such as by mortgage of their assets to foreign bankers, or other lending institutions.

Mr. Shastri added: "I might perhaps mention that if the expected U.S., Japanese and German loans materialise, they may be of much benefit to us so the Government will certainly consider the allocation of any reasonable sum for obtaining new or second hand ships within the frame-work of these loan arrangements."

CARGO

The Minister then referred to the availability of cargoes to be moved in Indian ships.

In Mr. Shastri's opinion, there had not been adequate co-ordination between the Department of Transport on the one hand and other Ministries concerned with imports and exports, on the other.

This was evident from the fact that a number of contracts for import had been entered into on c.i.f basis and for exports on f.o.b. basis.

The Government had given very careful attention to this matter recently at the highest level and they had decided firstly that a co-ordinating agency should be set up at the earliest to ensure effective liaison between the Department of Transport and other Ministries, particularly those of Commerce and Industry, Works, Housing and Supply, Railways and Steel, Mines and Fuel. Secondly, that liaison officers should be appointed in private and public sectors for the work of co-ordination and effective contacts with the importing and exporting departments; and thirdly, that the Department of Transport should be kept invariably in the picture when negotiations for large contracts involving the shipping aspect, were conducted.

Mr. Shastri said that Government shipping corporations were taking immediate steps to appoint a Liaison Officer in New Delhi and expressed the hope that the private shipping companies would do the same without delay.

REPAIRS

Another aspect of shipping to which the Government had devoted attention was that of ship repairing facilities within the country.

The personnel and terms of reference of a Committee to go into this question had been finalised and it was expected to commence its work soon under the chairmanship of Mr. O. V. Alagesan.

This committee would have a representative of the INSOA and Mr. H. M. Trivedi of Scindias would be member-secretary.

Referring to the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee, Mr. Shastri said that one of its most important recommendations, which related to increase in coastal freight rates by 15 p.c., had already been implemented by the Government "subject to certain reservations."

Mr. Shastri mentioned the overall shortage of tonnage on the coast at present.

India now had about 2,40,000 G.R.T. on the coast as against 4,12,000 G.R.T. which was the target of the Second Plan. The Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee had strongly urged that steps should be taken for the very early attainment of this target.

"Now that there is a fair increase in the coastal freight rates and the Government has also agreed to reduce the effective rate of interest on coastal loans from 4½ to 3 p.c., I have every hope that the coastal shipping companies will redouble their efforts to bridge the present gap."

Mr Shastri said that in the overseas sector, shipping had made a definite advance and the number of ships had gone up from 42 in December 1956, to 49 now. During the same period, the tonnage had increased from 2,80,000 G.R.T. to 3,31,004 G.R.T.

With the orders for overseas vessels placed during the Second Plan period, the overseas tonnage would reach the figure of 4.5 lakh G.R.T. The Second Plan target for overseas shipping was about five lakh G.R.T. The country had two tankers on its registry and India might acquire a few more.

Mr. Shastri said that he was happy to note that the period under review had been of great success for almost all the shipping companies.

DIVIDEND CURB

He suggested that the shipping companies, which had, during the last few years, been declaring rather high dividends, should not distribute above a certain percentage and the net profits, after allowing for a reasonable dividend should be either ploughed back by the company directly into the industry or be contributed to the new Shipping Development Fund for being re-invested in the purchase of ships.

The Development Fund, Mr. Shastri said would be willing to pay a fixed interest on these deposits.

He hoped that his suggestion would receive the shipowners' earnest consideration.

Referring to the Chairman, Mr. Vasant J. Sheth's suggestion, that the Indian Coastal Conference should not be denied freedom to vary rates, Mr. Shastri said that it had been agreed recently that within a specified limit, the Conference would be free to vary the rates in regard to individual item except coal, salt and timber.

Earlier, Mr. Vasant J. Seth, the out-going president of the INSOA, welcoming the Minister and other distinguished guests, described the year under review as a year of "bold execution" when nearly Rs. 30 crores had been invested in the shipping industry.

Mr. Seth referred to the progress made by other countries in shipping and stressed the need for rapid progress on the part of India.

"If we have to build up maritime strength and prosperity, our planners have got to allocate to shipping priority of a far higher order than that given to it at present."

Shipping, Mr. Seth said, was a good earner of foreign exchange. He requested Mr. Shastri to lend his "powerful support" to give shipping the highest priority in view of the great potentiality of ships to earn foreign exchange.

Mr. Seth appealed to the Government to bring the structure of taxation in respect of shipping in line with that prevailing in "many maritime countries."

Referring to the Plan targets, Mr. Seth said: "We are determined to make an all-out effort, no matter what the difficulties and obstacles are, and reach the target in good time. In the fulfilment of this great and glorious task, we solicit the co-operation and support of all including that of the Government."

Fund For Seamen's Welfare

BOMBAY, Saturday.

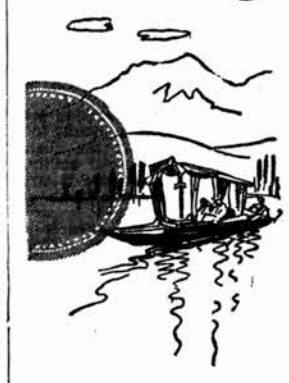
A purse of Rs. 3,00,000, forming the nucleus of a fund for the welfare of seamen was presented to the Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, at the luncheon held on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association at the Willingdon Sports Club, by Mr. Sumatiben S. Morarji on behalf of shipping.

She made the offer in acknowledgment of the services rendered by seamen to the cause of shipping.

The fund is to be known as the Nuclear Fund for the Welfare of Seamen.

Accepting the purse, Mr. Shastri thanked her and others who helped in collecting the amount which was a good gesture on their part.

Put by to-day



for a holiday to-morrow

It is easier to save up little at a time than raise at once all you need for a holiday

Put your money by in account with

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ··· Rs. 1,15,00,000

Current Accounts
Fixed Deposits
Savings Accounts
Cash Certificates
Letters of Credit
Travellers Cheques
Foreign Exchange

G. D. BIRLA, Chairman — S. T. SABHASIVAN, Gen. Manager

HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

Dec. 15 to 21

LIFE WILL PROBABLY MOVE ON HUMDRUM AND UNEVENTFUL LINES UNTIL MID-WEEK.

THEN ON WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY, NEW SCHEMES GET GOING UNEXPECTEDLY AND THERE WILL BE INTERESTING NEW BREAKS.

IT SHOULD BE AN ENJOYABLE AND POTENTIALLY FORTUNATE TIME IF YOU WERE BORN IN OCTOBER, NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER OF ANY YEAR.

Capricorn
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

However sure you may be of your point of view, be ready to follow the lead of someone else this week.

Success and profits seem to come through co-operation and not through individual efforts

Inside tips and private information you receive mid-week will benefit both your business and money matters.

In friendships and social matters a week of interesting experiences and new contacts.

Aquarius
JAN. 20 — FEB. 18

This week may bring some changes that might compel you to alter your plans at short notice.

Don't show lack of courtesy even if others prove annoying and troublesome.

Financially, prospects improve steadily and you may do unexpectedly well in the last three days.

Pisces
FEB. 19 — MARCH 20

From the financial and business angle all's well.

Relationships of every kind are likely to be troubled.

Beware of upsets with fellow workers and staff or misunderstandings within the family.

Late in the week some prospects of 'gambler's luck' or travel opportunities.

Aries
MARCH 21 — APRIL 20

News early this week may bring a more prosperous time and probably some personal happiness.

Business and financial matters are more satisfactory than they have been for some time.

But anxiety about a near relative or dependent may be revived for a time.

Don't neglect your own health particularly at the end of the week.

Taurus
APRIL 21 — MAY 20

You may desire to settle an outstanding problem, but don't be too outspoken.

Return of someone who is away is likely to renew old arguments.

Letters — either lost or mislaid — may turn the scale in your favour.

End of the week may increase your social activities with more money to enjoy it.

Gemini
MAY 21 — JUNE 20

One of the best financial periods you have had for a long time.

You prosper, make useful contacts and will be sought after in business circles.

A scheme that you have long in mind promises to bring handsome profits in the next few weeks.

However, jealousy among colleagues or friends is likely to be disturbing — better avoid quarrels.

Cancer
JUNE 21 — JULY 20

There will be little to upset your agreeable progress at work.

Your new working schedule brings you prominently to notice and gives you the chance of using your special ability.

After a surprise interruption home life settles down to normal.

But you will have to reckon with the adamant attitude of an older relative.

Leo
JULY 21 — AUG. 20

An excellent week for business — make as many contacts as you can.

You will have reason to be grateful to your friends in the next few days.

One of them may help you financially; another give you just the co-operation you need.

Family atmosphere too, should be more comfortable.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR	
Buying:	
Business Deals	Monday
Personal Purchases	Tuesday
Selling	Friday
Entertainments	Sunday Friday
Sport	Monday

Virgo
AUG. 21 — SEPT. 22

A step forward in working responsibility marks this week and you will enjoy more stability in general outlook.

Concentration gives you the clue to a profitable manoeuvre in money matters.

You must be ruthless with a partner to avoid loss.

A journey on behalf of a friend may turn out to be fruitless at week-end.

"Technicoloured dandruff be blowed. I've just been to a wedding, and it's confetti!"

Libra
SEPT. 23 — OCT. 23

The first few days of the week may be upsetting but things turn out in your favour after Thursday.

A chance contact with an influential person may open an entirely new channel of activity in your business.

Home life will have to rough it for a day or two, until you overcome the failure of a partner in a cash agreement.

Scorpio
OCT. 24 — NOV. 22

The more conventional opinion of an older associate holds you up in what seems to be a clear-cut and profitable opportunity.

Encouragement from a more experienced and influential friend gives you the green light later.

A satisfactory financial position does not allow reckless spending — an extra call on your pocket be better refused.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23 — DEC. 21

You will benefit from putting aside a travel plan arranged for a day early in the week.

By refusing additional expense on a chance proposition you will avoid a costly mistake in your judgment of another's reliability.

Finances continue to be stable and one source of income may improve before the week is out.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

G. L. K. (Bombay): When will my marriage take place?

Saturn transiting your fifth house is conjucting your Venus, lord of the seventh.

Your progressed Moon is also on your radical Saturn.

I would not consider this a very happy time to marry.

Don't be depressed, you are yet young and around your 25th birthday or when you are between 24 and 25 your prospects look particularly pleasing. So don't rush things; love and marriage like everything else, have to come in their own time and not to be forced.

N. L. M. (Jamnagar): When will my financial situation improve?

Data incomplete — degrees of planets and remaining dasa at birth not furnished.

Financial prospects are fairly good and your income will increase from June, 1958. Speculation or risky business is still not favoured.

For further details please get your horoscope calculated by a competent astrologer and ask again.

K. L. S. (Poona): When shall I get a permanent job?

Lord of the sixth house is with Jupiter in the fourth aspecting your tenth house.

No details can be given without a complete chart but general improvement is indicated from February, 1958, if your dasa period is favourable.

M. D. Mehta (Bombay): When will my financial position be good?

Data incomplete — degrees of planets or remaining Dasa at birth not given.

Saturn transiting your fourth house from the adical Moon has brought about the trouble.

Your affairs are likely to improve from April, 1958, provided your ruling Dasa period is favourable.

R. S. Nath (Bombay), G. L. M (Baroda) and S. P. S. (Sagli): None of you have furnished your birth charts.

Please get your horoscope cast by a competent astrologer and ask again giving full details.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid up to December 21.

Full Name: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ Time: ~~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

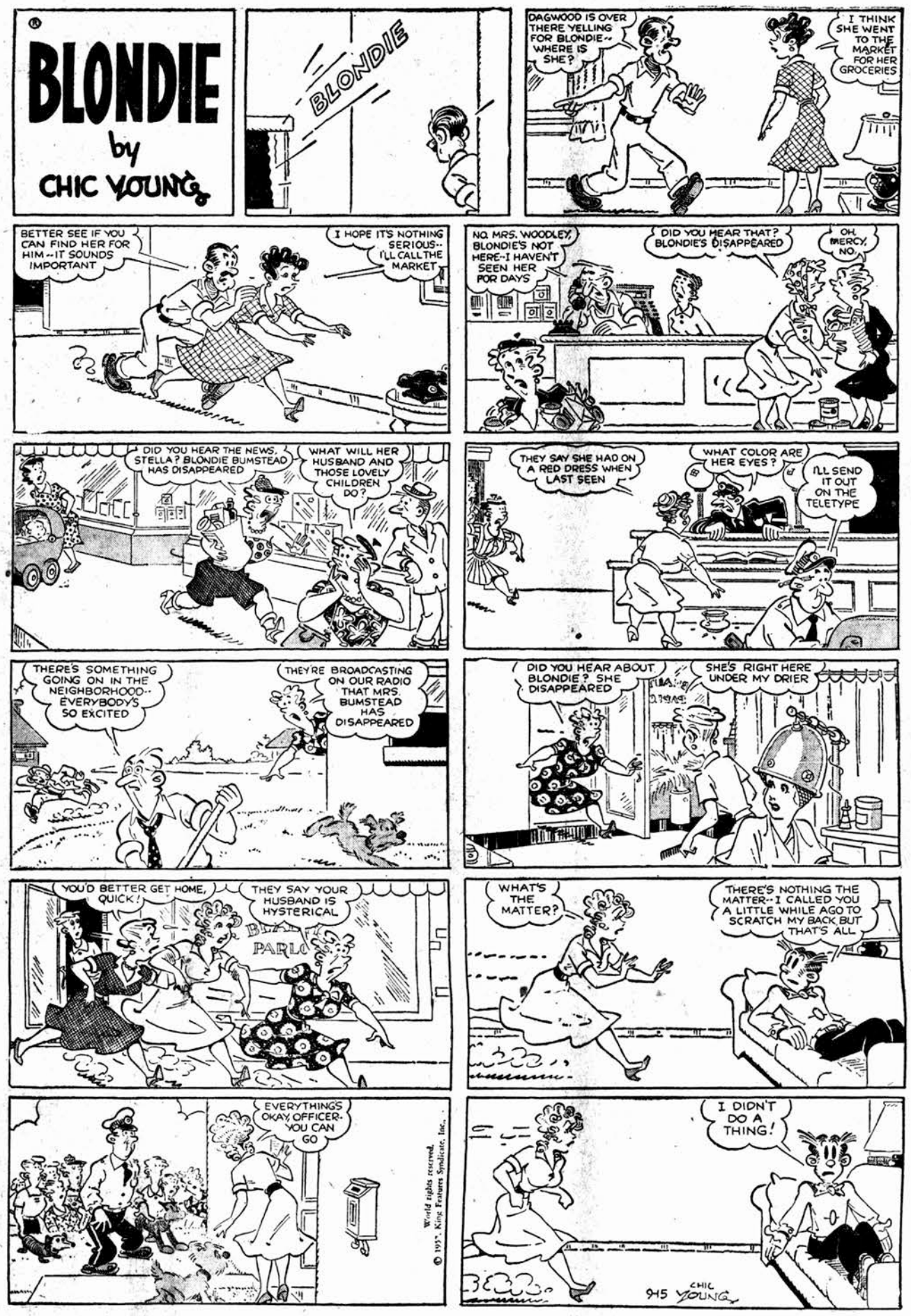
Birth Place: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Question: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes, as no personal replies can be sent.


BLONDIE by CHIC YOUNG
BLONDIE
DAGWOOD IS OVER THERE YELLING FOR BLONDIE--WHERE IS SHE?
I THINK SHE WENT TO THE MARKET FOR HER GROCERIES
BETTER SEE IF YOU CAN FIND HER FOR HIM--IT SOUNDS IMPORTANT
I HOPE IT'S NOTHING SERIOUS--I'LL CALL THE MARKET
NO, MRS. WOODLEY, BLONDIE'S NOT HERE--I HAVEN'T SEEN HER FOR DAYS
DID YOU HEAR THAT? BLONDIE'S DISAPPEARED
OH, MERCY, NO
DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS, STELLA? BLONDIE BUMSTEAD HAS DISAPPEARED
WHAT WILL HER HUSBAND AND THOSE LOVELY CHILDREN DO?
THEY SAY SHE HAD ON A RED DRESS WHEN LAST SEEN
WHAT COLOR ARE HER EYES?
I'LL SEND IT OUT ON THE TELETYPE
THERE'S SOMETHING GOING ON IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD--EVERYBODY'S SO EXCITED
THEY'RE BROADCASTING ON OUR RADIO THAT MRS. BUMSTEAD HAS DISAPPEARED
DID YOU HEAR ABOUT BLONDIE? SHE DISAPPEARED
SHE'S RIGHT HERE UNDER MY DRIER
YOU'D BETTER GET HOME, QUICK!
THEY SAY YOUR HUSBAND IS HYSTERICAL
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
THERE'S NOTHING THE MATTER--I CALLED YOU A LITTLE WHILE AGO TO SCRATCH MY BACK BUT THAT'S ALL
EVERYTHINGS OKAY, OFFICER--YOU CAN GO
I DIDN'T DO A THING!
© World rights reserved. © 1957, King Features Syndicate, Inc.
CHIC YOUNG

'CHAI' SAVES LOT OF TROUBLES

ON THE SOVIET-TURKISH BORDER.

THERE are all sorts of fun and games in the life of an American military adviser to the Turkish Army.

He has to be part psychologist, part comedian, part fakir, part do-it-yourself expert—and all tea drinker.

That tea is especially important. "Everytime there is a problem and the Turks want time to think," a colonel explained "they bring out the tea, or chai as they call it."

He recalled an early morning visit to a motor pool full of trucks and jeeps.

His job that day was to give the vehicles a quick look and then to move on to some other place.

"The officers were so sorry but the man with the key to the joint was away," the colonel said. "I replied that was all right. I'd climb the fence.

"They were shocked. Common soldiers might climb fences, but not officers. But they didn't say they were shocked, not them. They just said 'Let's have some chai.'..

"Now, when I first got here that chai routine used to irk me. I thought it was just a waste of time. But I have learned, like the rest of us have, that you save time by spending half an hour over the chai. It gives them the chance to arrange things to show you.

"So I drink chai and ate biscuits and chocolate and finally even drank some rose liquor, which they said I just had to have. At 8-30 in the morning I didn't just have to have rose liquor, but I drank it.

"I had to eat and drink more than usual that morning because the man with the key had to come from some place over an hour away and they just were not going to let me climb that fence."

By Howard Handleman

The Turks play other little games. They like secrets. What kind and what for?

"The kind covers everything," the colonel said. "and the reason is just fun. They like to hold things back.

"YOU MIGHT KNOW AN OFFICER TWO YEARS BEFORE HE BREAKS DOWN AND CONFIDES THAT HE HAS TWO WIVES.

Other Games

The most maddening thing to the adviser is the tinge of oriental fatalism in the Turkish makeup. Time and again Turkish officers have explained their failure to follow advice by saying "God doesn't will that it be done that way."

It's hard to get around that one.

The Americans have learned all sorts of ways to make points with the Turks, however.

One American colonel is a hero in a cavalry unit because he was raised on Texas ranch and knew his way around the stables in which the Turks kept a lot of horses sent over from the States.

Without thinking much about it the colonel did what came naturally.

He said "that's a Kentucky horse, that one's from Texas, the mule is from Missouri."

The Turks were highly impressed, so was another American officer who witnessed the performance.

The second officer confesses that he still has difficulty distinguishing between a mule and a donkey and that about all he knows about horses is that they have four legs and run.

"But," he said "if that was all it took to impress the Turks I could play that game.

"Since then I always visit the stables and talk with the vet about the health of the horses. My questions may not be good, but the Turks like the interest I show and everything is fine.

"I'm not fooling them for one minute, of course. They know horses and horsemen. But they like the play."

Expensive

STOCKHOLM.

Kisses can be expensive in Sweden.

A county court fined a man 247 crowns (50 dol.) for "stealing" a kiss from his neighbour.

UNCLE SAM, TOO, FEELS THE PINCH

Chronicle Correspondent
WASHINGTON.

AFTER the news about the rich gifts coming and going out of Washington, there comes word that the red-carpet circuit is about to start some needed small economies.

The all-out hospitality for Queen Elizabeth of England has left a half-empty cupboard here.

The budget for flowers to decorate the official dinners is just plain broke.

When the next two official visitors come to town, the King of Morocco and the President of Chile, the food will be the same and the welcome will be just as big as that for Queen Elizabeth.

But certain little economies in the customary bright and fragrant bouquets for dining-room table display will be practised—in secret, of course.

For one thing, this is the time of year when the price of flowers is sky high.

So none of those out-of-season blooms that graced tables here for Her Majesty will be in evidence for upcoming parties for VIP's.

Comics Ban

DENVER.

Denver district judge Robert H. McWilliams, Jr., modified the usually strict news blackout for jury members during the week-end recess of a murder trial by permitting them to watch football on television.

But the judge refused the jurors permission to read the Sunday comics.

Behind Sputnik Diplomacy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

A TAPPING of the minds of many experienced Free World U.N. diplomats clearly brings out the common conviction that Russia's Sputnik and vaunted longe-range missile are reminders that the Kremlin basically is gunning for world conquest.

Neither Soviet scientific achievement nor "co-existence" proposals in any field by Moscow—in the opinions canvassed—should divert anyone from remaining on the alert and remembering that U.S. and British nuclear weapons are the one and only reason Russia hesitates to carry out world conquest ambitions by force.

The other conclusion reached by those questioned in the U.N. is that Communist Party leader Nikita S. Kruschev, by linking Soviet space and nuclear missile achievements to bellicose speeches loaded with threats against the Western allies, has galvanised America and Britain into redoubled action to regain the "ultimate" weapons lead.

At the same time, he has shocked both American governing authority and the public into the realisation that extra effort and sacrifice are needed to match or outdo dangerous Russia in weapons and outer space.

REDS COMPLACENT

As far as attack from the West is concerned, the Soviet rulers have absolutely no worries; they feel completely sure and safe. That is the only explanation of the astonishing trend of Moscow's recent political dealings.

While their own house is burning, their activities in the international field continue on the same lines as before.

More boldly than ever in the past, they strive to divide the free nations, to disintegrate their alliances, to penetrate into the uncommitted areas.

While receiving assurances that the West won't take advantage of their grave internal troubles, the Soviet leaders continue to foment revolts in Asia and Africa.

The meaning of this confusing situation is clear enough.

Freed from the fear of Western intervention, Moscow has completely disconnected the two fields of its internal and its foreign policy.

With general war out of the question, they feel perfectly free to use abroad all imaginable "peaceful" means—political, economic, cultural, psychological—for promoting their goal of conquest.

It would be logical for the Free Powers to use the freedom granted by the military stalemate as boldly for the furtherance of the cause of freedom as the Soviets are doing it for the triumph of their ambition.

By Pierre J. Huss

Joanne Woodward—Movies Just Can't Turn Her Head

"I DON'T dislike Hollywood, but I'll never become adjusted to it," said Hollywood's newest star, 27-year-old Joanne Woodward, who has made a tremendous personal hit in two pictures for 20th Century-Fox: "Three Faces Of Eve" and "No Down Payment."

She is currently starring with Anthony Franciosa, Paul Newman and Orson Welles in the Jerry Wald production, "The Long, Hot Summer."

"Hollywood," continued the blonde, green-eyed actress, "is a small town, like the one where I was born (in Georgia). I spent all my life trying to get away from it. Everything in Hollywood is small town."

"Everyone knows everyone's business. If you date a boy, people whisper and ask, "Are they going to marry?"

People have been asking if Joanne and Paul Newman will marry. "I don't know," she replied when I asked. "I'm about the only girl I know who isn't married. But I'm in no hurry—too many divorces among my friends."

The outspoken Joanne is a fresh breeze in the Hollywood smog. She says what she thinks—and she thinks, period. About flying—"I never fly now. I hate flying. I flew and flew and flew.

"Then one day, after a bad flight, I decided my number had come up and I haven't flown since. I love trains. I sit there, for three days going to New York, reading science fiction and knitting.

"I'm a solitary soul, anyway; that's the essence of being alone. I love New York. It took me 20 years to get there. It's never disappointed me. I keep my apartment ready for me in New York all the time."

★

Joanne was discovered by a 20th talent scout in a TV show which is where she did most of her acting before coming here. "I love Television, but don't do it in Hollywood. It's not good here.

"Unfortunately all the TV is coming to Hollywood which will ruin it by putting everything on film which has all the worst aspects of movies, and none of the advantages."

Another grievance against Hollywood: "This is definitely not a theatre town. The only play here that ran for any length of time was 'Pajama Tops'—for two years. It's rather frightening!"

Then there's the Hollywood weather. "I don't like it," said Miss Woodward flatly. "There are no seasons. You wake up in the morning and you know it's either going to shine or rain. I prefer to be surprised, and I prefer cold weather.

"I love horrible weather. I was raised on 'Wuthering Heights.' I like mist on the moors. I have a mad passion for Laurence Olivier—Heathcliffe, you know. I always expect to see him coming over the hill on the moors.

"But my favourite actor is Herbert Lom—I've been in love with him since I saw him nearly 12 years ago in 'The Seventh Veil.' He was the psychiatrist.

"But, to get back to Hollywood. I get tired of the conversation here—all they talk about is the movie business. That's understandable, because that's all there is here.

"To get away from it, I've taking up gardening and sewing. I guess you have to be athletic to enjoy California. I'm not, but I tried.

"I rented a house at the beach this summer for two months. But I think I got into the ocean twice—every day 30 guests turned up and I turned out to be a cook. Kept me too busy over a hot stove to do much swimming.

Joanne Woodward—that rare creature, the girl who can keep her head in all the Hollywood uproar.

Joan Collins, usually in a rut as a voluptuous siren, goes to the other extreme as a nun in "Sea Wife," Twentieth's next big-budget movie, soon to be seen in Bombay.

Meet Clarence Nash
He's Donald Duck's Alter Ego

HOLLYWOOD will probably never get around to doing "The Clarence Nash Story," but if it does it may prove to be more lively than some of the slicker biographies it has ground out.

For nearly a quarter of a century Nash has supplied the brash, sassy voice of Donald Duck.

Now 53 and prospering, when Nash first arrived in Los Angeles with his wife he had only 60 cents to his name. He also had a talent: Imitating everything from coyotes, racoons, and pigs to lambs, mice—and ducks

He learned the imitations back in Oklahoma, where he grew up with a whole menagerie of pets.

After working in Chatauqua as a bird imitator, Nash moved on to California where he met his future wife, Marjie, and held down odd jobs—in a lumber camp, a telegraph company, and a dairy firm.

In his spare time he did animal imitations for clubs, lodges, and schools.

One night in 1933 he went down to a radio station and offered to work for free. It won him an audition with Walt Disney, for whom Nash did "Mary Had a Little Lamb"—in lamb talk—and then an imitation of "quacking ducks."

Disney blurted out: "Gee, there's a talking duck"—and Donald the irrepressible was born.

In addition to the Donald Duck voice—which he has recorded for Disney in French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, German, and Swedish—Nash does imitations of Birds, crickets, frogs, horses, dogs, cats—"and even a seal or two"—for Disney.

In 1954, Clarence and Marjie bought a feed and seed store near Glendare, where Clarence helps Margie when he is not at the Disney Studio.

In the store he "talks" Donald Duck to his customers and engages in "imitation bees" with the neighbourhood kids.

"I bought the store to have something to do when I wasn't working at the studio," explains Nash. "We'll sell the store soon, I hope, and when I get restless I can go fishing or play golf."

Nash has one unfulfilled ambition. He wants an early morning radio programme of his own

"I'd start out with the sound of a rooster," he envisages, "And give market quotations in a duck voice and political news in a lamb voice, and things like that."

Famous Parents—Help Or Just A Hindrance?

MOVIETOWN is full of second-and third-generation offspring following or trying to follow in the footprints of a well-known father or mother.

Does it help or hurt to have a famous parent? Here are some replies.

"Both my father and mother, Gene and Kathleen Lockhart, were famous in the theatre and pictures for as long as I can remember," said blonde June Lockhart.

"Famous parents can give you an inferiority complex. Fortunately, this wasn't allowed to happen to me. My life was kept as normal as possible. My acting career was a gradual one—starting with bit roles, and Television."

June is currently starring with Richard Widmark in "Time Limit." Being the child of her parents was helpful.

It can also pay off for John Wayne's 19-year-old son Pat, who recently completed his second starring film—C. V. Whitney's production, "The Young Land."

Dan O'Herlihy, who stars with him, tells me that Pat has all the strength, vigour and personality of his dad, and could be a big star.

But Pat is undecided at this point on whether he wants to continue as an actor or toss the whole thing overboard and become a priest.

Edward G. Robinson Jr. has tried to make headway in the acting world. He made headlines instead. Those who have known Eddie Senior and admire him as an actor and a man, say that to date, his son has been a disappointment. He might have fared better with a different name.

The Barrymore children have had an almost impossible time overcoming the handicap of their talented, famous parents. Diana put all her troubles into a book, with Gerald Frank, "Too Much, Too Soon." John Barrymore Jr., or John Drew Barrymore, as he now prefers to be known, has been trying to surmount the handicap of his name for the past eight years.

He recently played Romeo to Margaret O'Brien's Juliet at the Pasadena Playhouse. His credits include the starring role in the film, "Never Love a Stranger."

Thirteen-year-old David Ladd, son of Alan and Sue Ladd, is currently making his second screen appearance in "The Proud Rebel," which stars his father and Olivia de Havilland.

David's older sister, Carol Sue, has sidestepped acting in favour of going into the production end of the business.

She'e now working as assistant on Alan's pictures, and is one of the few female executives in Hollywood.

Another youngster who wants to follow father's stardust trail is Jerry Lewis's son, Gary. Young Gary has appeared on several of Jerry's Television shows and is scheduled for a part in his dad's next film for Paramount, "Rockabye Baby."

Dean Martin was recently approached about having all his children on one of his Television shows. He turned down the idea, because "Our budget just couldn't afford it. Don't forget, I've seven kids."

James MacArthur, son of Helen Hayes and the late Charles MacArthur, had no trouble breaking into pictures, with the aid and encouragement of his famous mother.

He snagged a starring role in his first movie try, "The Young Stranger," and recently completed his second in Walt Disney's "Light In The Forest."

Asked if he had found it easier to break into pictures because of his name, he said. "Sure, for if my name hadn't been James MacArthur it would have been tougher for me.

"But it has its drawbacks too. The burden of proof was on me to prove I could live up to that name. But, after the first picture, I don't think Disney would have signed me for my second on my name alone. I hope he thinks I can act too."

The list of second-generation hopefuls is quite long, and one could go on and on. A quick rundown includes Jody McCrea, son of Joel McCrea; Robert Dix, son of the late Richard Dix; Robert Mitchum's oldest boy, 16-year-old James, who has just made his screen bow in his dad's first independent production, "Whippoorwill," in which he plays Bob's brother.

Then there's Maria Riva, Marlene Dietrich's daugter; Sydney and Charlie Chaplin Junior; Gary Crosby, Bing's boy, who'll resume his career as soon as he winds up his stint in the army.

Mad Mating

JERRY LEWIS and Ernest Borgnine are plotting a picture together. It will be an odd joining. Jerry wants to go dramatic. Ernie wants to be a comic.

Sensible Chap

BONGO, Bongo Victor Mature, in addition to Joy Urwick, took his record player and 200 records into Africa for his "No Time To Die."

This boy cannot be without a girl—or music.....

Killings Can Be Inconvenient...

MARGARET O'BRIEN who hits 20 in January is really growing up. She played the wife of Jack Lemmon in the last "Playhouse 90" on TV. They never stopped kissing—except when Jack took time out to murder 13 people.

Kim Novak, current incumbent of the Jean Harlow crown, is teamed with Frank Sinatra in Columbia's soon-to-be-seen "Pal Joey."

Just for a change we'll shift the spotlight from the stars to the fellows who toil unsung behind the scenes. It's script writer Peter Viertel and Gerardo Lizarraga, who enacts an artist in the next Hemingway novel to be screened—"The Sun Also Rises."

WHY MOVIE SETS ARE BEDLAM

WINE, women and song form the background of today's set for "Fraulein," but director Henry Koster isn't at all imbued with the gay spirit.

The scene, he complains, somehow just "won't play" — and on top of it all he's suffering a severe migraine headache.

Dana Wynter as the fraulein and Theo Bikel, a Russian soldier who has been romancing her, are sitting at a table with Bikel pouring from a bottle of Vodka into the protesting Dana's glass.

He keeps insisting she must "drink to Russia," encouraging her to down it faster with, "In our country we drink Vodka in winter for cold, in summer for heat."

At this point Dana, who is supposed to be solemn and depressed, breaks into a giggle, apologising, "I can't help it—that line to me is one of the funniest I've ever heard."

Action begins again and this time all goes well until Koster spies an actor in the background chewing gum. He calls a halt while he explains that the Russian sector of post-war Germany was "gumless."

"Now," he continues, "If we may please begin again — and this time, I want all the extras to be lively, but make no noise!"

The request provokes puzzled looks among the set visitors who are further surprised when they note during the next take the actors laugh, talk and make merry — but without uttering a sound.

This attempt is ruined when the cameraman points out that Bikel's various medals are too shiny — so they must be painted dull. Once more — and Dana, according to script, is dumping her drinks in a pretense at consuming them.

However, Dolores Michaels, busy playing the piano behind her, decides to do some unscheduled ad-libbing by thrusting her own empty glass forward in an attempt to catch the liquid.

She doesn't succeed but it brings a halt to filming when everybody laughs.

"What is this" demands Koster. "You are re-writing the script where did that idea come from?"

Then, shrugging, he admits it's a good bit and they will leave it in.

The cameraman meanwhile announces he's out of film, and a prop man jumps up to refill the Vodka bottle with water.

"We stop now, then," says Koster, "to do our mutual reloading."

"You're only lucky," puts in Dana, "That the liquor's not real or your actors would already be loaded!"

"Good," sighs Koster, as they finish a take to his satisfaction. "Now we rehearse the next scene and I get a chance to annoy the actors some more."

A Glut Of Gunplay

PLENTY confused already by this season's sudden avalanche of Westerns on Television, viewers will have another series tossed at them soon — one more in the "Gun" cycle.

This one, "Man Without A Gun," teams along with "Man With A Gun," "Have Gun — Will Travel," "Colt .45" — not to mention a couple dozen others not using "Gun" in the title, but trotting out plenty of them in the action.

Meanwhile, the belwether of the pack, the original TV adult Western "Gunsmoke," continues on and on, racking up its high rating every week — and on Saturday night, too, not the best day of the week for any show.

Flashes From Filmdom

THE working conditions of coal miners will be depicted in Tapan Singha's forthcoming picture, "Kalomati," now under production.

Director Singh, of "Kabuliwala", went to Asansol recently with artists and technicians to take shots inside several coalmines.

Ravi Shanker is composing the music for this picture, which is based on a story by Ramapada Chowdhury.

The cast includes Ashit Baran, Arundhati Mukherjee, Tapati Ghosh and Manju De.

Director Singha plans to add English sub-titles for exhibition in Europe.

★

THE popular director Raj Khosla, who in partnership with Jal Mistry has become a producer, is facing the problem of the casting "Bombai Ka Babu," which goes on the floors in the first week of January.

The leading, and the title role of the film is being played by Dev Anand.

★

"MR. JOHN," a comedy offering of N. K. Productions, has Johnny Walker signed to play the title role. Shyama will play opposite him. Johnny will have a dual role in the film.

Directed by Inder, a newcomer, the film will also feature Kommo, Krishna Kumari, Iftikhar, Lalita Powar and Helen.

JYOTIRUPA, a newly-started movie-making concern, plans to make a mythological picture entitled "Mahaprasthan."

Based on a story from the Mahabharata, the film will depict the last episode of the Pandavas and their departure from the earth.

The cast includes Sandhyarani, Basanta Chowdhury, Kali Banerjee, Jahar Gangully, Kali Sarker, Sumana Bhattacharjee, and Anup Kumar.

A number of dances created by Gopal Banerjee will be an added attraction of the picture. The sequences will be in Gevacolor.

★

VETERAN director H. S. Rawail completed a seven-day 'shooting' schedule for his romantic social drama, "Roop ki Rani, Choron ka Raja," last week.

Some tense and dramatic scenes between Waheeda Rehman, and Dev Anand were filmed on a set depicting the cabin of a ship.

★

THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL performed the muhurat ceremony of Shree Rana Productions' "Ek Raat" at the Shree Sound Studios.

This social film stars Nimmi and Shammi Kapoor in the leading roles.

Nimmi plays a nurse and Shammi a Police official.

However, it is Johnny Walker who has the most interesting role in the film, that of a kind-hearted pick-pocket.

ACTRESS Sheila Ramani has formed a film company in partnership with Daulatram, a film journalist.

Saraswati Art Films, the new concern, has just gone into motion pictures productions with an unnamed social film.

The film will feature Sheila Ramani and Sunil Dutt in the leading roles. Supporting them will be Maruti, Shammi, Mridula and Raj Mehra.

Bipin and Babul will compose the musical score for this movie, which will be directed by Jugal Kishore.

★

H. S. RAWAIL's latest and most ambitious social "Shararat," is making big headway, and is now in the final phase of production.

Meena Kumari, Kishore Kumar, and Raaj Kumar, star, while there is a huge supporting cast headed by Kum Kum, Ramesh Sinha, Sunder, Rirkoo, Rajindernath, and Sheila Kashmiri.

★

THIRTY-YEAR-OLD Kerala star K. P. Kottarakarai, who has acted in more than a dozen films and has written an equal number of stories for the screen, is now to act in "Rektha Pushpam."

Kottarakarai has written the story and the dialogues and will play the role of an old man in an orthodox family. He will be teamed with some of the leading stars of Kerala like Muthiah, Prem Nazir, S. P. Pillai and Ragini.

Real-Life Parallel Is Playing Havoc

PSYCHOLOGICAL effect of playing a screen character whose complications almost parallel those besetting her in real life is having a distressing reaction on Lana Turner.

She has become nervous impatient and talks to no outsiders on the set of "Peyton Place."

Lana's star role is that of a beautiful small town business woman widow whose daughter is tormented by many of imaginary woes of adolescene and finally runs away.

With her own worries over her teenage daughter, Charryl Ann, who fled home twice and recently was seriously injured in a fall from a horse, Lana must face up to her movie scenes with mixed emotions.

Neither has her own life been exactly peaceful since she began work on this bawdy best-seller adaptation.

Her marriage with Lex Barker has broken up, she has had a recurrence of the head pains suffered months ago in a bathtub fall and most recently came news of the extensive damage inflicted on her new Acapulco home by the earthquake in Mexico.

'This is a wonderfully opportune part," Lana tells friends "But I will never be happier at finishing a picture. This one brings things too close to home."

Macabre Movies Are Back In Fashion

A MORE than minor attack of the jitters has seized Movietown again. Major studio heads are shaking and shuddering—all because of a suddenly revived taste on the part of film fandom for the horror picture.

Production schedules necessarily must be mapped out a good 12 months in advance of actual shooting and now that the scare trend has shown very definite signs of making a huge comeback, much hasty reshuffling must be accomplished in the space of a few weeks.

TV, of course, is once again to blame for putting the film boys on the spot. Reshowings on the air of the old Frankensteins, Werewolfs, Draculas and assorted other monsters provoked such a furor that theatre exhibitors began pouring out demands to Hollywood studios for some reissues.

Box office results were startlingly beyond expectations—to the extent that Universal-Warner Bros. are rushing plans to film several new super-fright makers.

Not only are U.S. theatres coming into the grip of the new horror cycle but European centres, notably England, report similar frantic interest.

If a single shocker were to be picked from the score or more revivals on TV as being most responsible for the fresh hubbub, the doubtful honour would go, hands down, to the terrifying "King Kong," originally released in 1933.

TV first gave it a whirl about four years ago and it has been repeated over the air time and again ever since.

This sidelight tells the whole story of the revival craze in a single sentence: Fay Wray, the beautiful heroine clutched by the gorilla monster and swept to the top of the Empire State Building, reports receipt of more fan mail since the TV showings of "King Kong" than in all the years of her entire screen career!

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

OF

The Sunday Chronicle

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
One year	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 13 0 0
Six Months	Rs. 5 8 0	Rs. 5 8 0	Rs. 7 0 0
Three Months	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 12 0

If you have any difficulty in getting your copy of "The Sunday Chronicle" or its allied publications send a postcard to the Circulation Manager, Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort Bombay.

SINGLE COPY ANNAS 3 (NAYE PAISE 19)
Postage Extra.

Telegrams: CHRONICLE. Telephone: 255531

AMENITIES DRIVE

AMONG the important decisions taken by the University Grants Commission at its recent meeting in New Delhi are those relating to the establishment of student homes, day scholars' clubs and health centres in larger university towns

Living, study and health conditions of college students in congested cities and towns have remained so intolerably unsatisfactory for such a long time that efforts at improving them have become long overdue.

An insight into these appalling conditions has been provided by the investigations conducted by the Lucknow and Calcutta Universities some time ago, as a result of which it was found that a large proportion of college students was constrained to live and study with hopelessly inadequate facilities.

★

CONTINUED indifference, therefore, to conditions in which only rare, sturdy spirits are capable of surviving the normal buffets in getting higher education, can conceivably be detrimental to the maintenance of requisite standards and morale.

Certainly the kind of provision suggested by the University Grants Commission is only a half-way house to the requirement of maintaining suitable halls and hostels on the lines developed by many advanced countries.

But in the exigencies of circumstances prevailing in India at present, the modest facilities suggested by the Commission can at least partially compensate, as the Commission frankly admits, for the extremely unsatisfactory conditions in which many students live

★

MUCH, however, depends on the speed and the manner in which the proposed student homes, day scholars' clubs and health centres are established and conducted to meet the needs and aims which the Commission emphasises.

A student home, for instance, is intended to enable a day-scholar to find easily accessible facilities within his means for study, food, recreation, washing and, if possible, tutorials.

A club also is designed for a similar purpose, except that it will be on a somewhat smaller scale, since it is intended to cater to the needs of 1,000 students, while a home is expected to register double that number.

★

BESIDES the provision of these facilities, the Commission has also plans to assist universities to set up health centres in large university towns with the intention of having a periodical check-up of students' health and some provision for treatment.

Commendable as these proposals and plans are, much of the scepticism about their implementation can be removed only after there is some tangible evidence of determined efforts, diligently made to improve the existing conditions.

Proposals for hostels, halls and homes where students can rest, relax, have cheap and wholesome meals and study have been made before, besides those for ensuring the presence of teachers on or near the campus, but experience shows that the lag between promise and performance has been distressingly wide.

Crusade Against Mental Illness

NEW TOOLS PROBE INNER SECRETS OF BRAIN, MIND

Mental illness is a major world health problem. For the first time, a massive basic research crusade, similar to the infantile paralysis and cancer research drives, is probing into the unknown for clues that may help bring persons like this mental hospital patient back to a happy, useful life

FIVE YEARS AGO, PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS IN WALKS OF LIFE RANGING FROM PSYCHIATRY AND PUBLIC HEALTH TO BUSINESS AND THE LAW SET OUT TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC WITH THE UNPLEASANT FACT THAT MENTAL ILLNESS WAS AT ONCE ONE OF THE GREATEST AND ONE OF THE MOST NEGLECTED HEALTH PROBLEMS IN U.S

Their campaign—carried on through such agencies as the National Committee against Mental Illness and through Press, radio and TV—is bearing fruit.

A powerful research attack against mental illness, fuelled with over $50,000,000 a year, is under way at last.

During the current year, $30,000,000 is being spent on basic mental health research—research amided at learning how the mind works and what may cause it to become ill, and similar fundamental problems.

Millions more are being spent in preparing and testing chemical agents in a search for new tranquilisers and other drugs for treating mental illness. More than $12,000,000 has been allotted for the training of young psychiatric researchers.

RESEARCHES

Most of the money comes from the Federal Government, chiefly the National Institutes of Health, the research arm of the U.S. Public Health service, which is putting $30,000,000 a year into its own and other laboratories and into training grants.

The search for new mental-illness drugs, however, is being carried on mainly by drug manufacturers. And private foundations have boosted their contributions to mental-health research especially the Ford Foundation, which has embarked on a $3,000,000-a-year, five-year programme of research grants.

It's too soon for the new research attack to have resulted in discoveries that will solve the huge mental-illness problem.

Already, though, the research effort has turned up numerous dramatic new leads to the mental-illness puzzle.

By Leonard Engel

FOR the first time a massive research attack is being made on the unsolved problems of mental illness.

Already historic but as yet unpublicised, discoveries have been made.

To get a full progress report from laboratories around the country, Science writer, Leonard Engel, winner of the 1957 Blakeslee Award of the American Heart Association, travelled coast to coast and interviewed psychiatrists, brain surgeons and drug research scientists. Here's his summing up of U.S. problem and the men who fight it.

Several come from "deep electrography," a new technique for recording brain waves from deep inside the brain. Deep electrography has revealed the existence of "pleasure" and other "mood" centres in the brain. It has also uncovered evidence of a deep-seated disturbance in nerve impulses in some schizophrenia patients.

Other studies are exploding the time-honoured belief that mental illness is more prevalent in the city than in the country.

Thus, mental illness may not be, as is so often said, a result of the "fast pace" and tensions of modern city life after all.

NERVE SIGNALS

Still other research is showing at last how nerve signals travel through the brain and nervous system. Here, the big finding is that the brain does not work (as was widely claimed just a few years ago) like an electronic calculator.

Human brains, it turns out, are vastly more complex and subtle than electronic brains.

Additional researchers are seeking clues to the origin of mental deficiency. Kickoff point for their work is the discovery of the cause of one form of mental deficiency—called phenylketonuria—and of a means of saving the minds of youngsters afflicted with it.

These studies by no means represent the whole range of current mental-health research. They are merely some of the striking and thought-provoking; and they furnish proof that mental-health research is really striking out in new directions.

Genuine progress has been made in treating and caring for the mentally ill, as well as in mental health research, in the past several years.

BUT THE PROGRESS SO FAR ACHIEVED, IF SIGNIFICANT, IS SMALL.

At the end of 1956, the number of patients in state mental hospitals was 552,186—a decline of 7,000 from the year before. More mental patients were admitted to state hospitals during the year, however, than ever before: 186,031 as against 177,998 in 1955.

The explanation is that treatment was more effective (largely through the use of tranquilising drugs) and the hospitals were able to return more patients to the world outside.

At the same time, there are still nearly three-quarters of a million patients in U. S. mental hospitals, public and private. They occupy well over half of the nation's 1,375,000 hospital beds.

Grievous shortages of psychiatric facilities and psychiatrists and other psychiatric personnel continue. In other words, though research holds up a ray of light, mental illness is still one of the nation's greatest health problems.

Nearly everyone is familiar with EEG, or electroencephalography as physicians call it—the recording of "brain waves" or electrical impulses picked up from the brain.

Brain waves are usually recorded by means of mental contacts inserted in or taped to various parts of the scalp.

During the past decade, researchers have pushed brain-wave recording deep inside the skull. The bold new technique is termed "deep electography," and it is carried out by inserting electodes deep into the brain through an opening in the skull.

Deep electrography has been made possible by two important developments. One is the perfection of extremely fine electrodes. Two groups of investigators are currently working with electrodes only a 50th of a millimeter thick—about three times the diameter of a human red blood cell.

The other new development that helped bring deep electrography is a device, called a stereotaxic instrument, for placing the electrodes precisely where wanted inside the brain.

NEURO-SURGERY

Of course, deep electrography has been carried out so far chiefly in laboratory animals. But it has also been done in a modest number of humans, in all cases patients who were about to undergo neurosurgery for some other reason.

Deep electrography has already led to discoveries that are little short of startling. For instance, the old adage that we hear just what we want to hear has been proved literally true. Impulses from the brain alter the ability of the ear nerve to respond to sound.

The proof that we hear what we want to hear comes from the new medical school of the university of California at Los Angeles, where a score of researchers under Dr. H. W. Magoun have been using deep electrography for a long list of investigations. Even more striking is another discovery from the UCLA group.

Animals, and probably humans as well, have a "pleasure" centre in the brain.

A member of the group, Dr. James Olds (who has been since transferred to the University of Michigan, inserted electrodes into various regions of the brain in rats trained to press a lever to obtain food or some other reward.

The rats pressed the bar most eagerly, not when the reward was a pellet of food, but a mild electrict shock delivered through the electrodes to a particular area in the centre of the brain. Some rats so enjoyed the shocks that they continued pressing the bar until they dropped exhausted.

Dr. Olds and other scientists, notably Dr. John C. Lilly of the National institute of Health, have since extended Dr. Old's discovery. Other animals, including monkeys, similarly enjoy electrical stimulation of certain parts of the brain.

STIMULATION

Does man also have a "pleasure" centre in the brain? What bearing might this have on mental illness? As yet, no one knows. Recently, however, a young neurosurgeon, Dr. Bertram Feinstein of Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, undertook deep-electrographic studies in patients being readied for brain surgery. He found that stimulation of some areas of the brain produced distinct mood changes.

Much remains to be done before Dr. Feinstein will accept his first observations as valid. In the meantime, though, another specialist in deep electrography has opened up another challenging line of investigation with a direct bearing on schizophrenia, one of the most serious and widespread of mental disorders.

This researcher is a surgeon, Dr. Carl Sem-Jacobsen, who has just returned to a hospital in his native Norway after five years at the Rochester State Hospital in Rochester, Minn.

LOBOTOMY

Dr. Sem-Jacobsen carried out deep electrography in about 115 schizophrenic patients who were slated to undergo the operation known as lobotomy.

In about half the patients, nothing out of the ordinary was found. But in the other half, brain wave "spikes" with a striking similarity to those often seen in epilepsy turned up.

AND THE ODD BRAIN WAVES GENERALLY OCCURRED AT THE TIME OF ACUTELY DISTURBED EPISODES IN THE PATIENTS.

Dr. Sem-Jacobsen's findings point to two significant facts. The first is that many cases of schizophrenia—a disease that keeps more patients in mental hospitals for a longer period of time than any other mental disorder—may well be due to specific brain damange which it may well prove possible to correct one day.

The second point is that mental health research has, in deep electrography, a powerful, promising and fascinating new tool for peering inside the "black box" of the brain and mind.

Sardar Differed, But Teamed Up

By Pattabhi Sitaramayya

WE HAD HEARD OF DAMON AND PYTHIAS, AS WELL AS OF DAVID AND JONATHAN, THEY WERE ALWAYS MENTIONED TOGETHER.

But in Bharat we witnessed the same spectacle, when we used to see the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India sailing on the breezy ocean of popular applause together and alternatively.

Indeed the two made one personality, a composite character of compensating qualities which together made up the ideal leadership of a popular ministry.

One often wonders what should have been the position of the Central Government in Delhi if the combination of the opposites has not been so happy, so appropriate and so well dove-tailed as it actually was.

EVER ALERT

The Sardar was a dynamic personality, quick to receive an idea, prompt in thought and relentless in action. He believed in collective working through friends and fellow workers bound together by ties of loyalty to the leader

He was always alert, ever receptive, eager to grasp information and storing it like the bee in a particular cell of the honeycomb of his capacious brain—to be drawn upon when allied matters matured and awaited utilisation.

Whether he was ill or well whether in Bombay or Delhi, whether awake or asleep, whether thinking or dreaming, he had his mind upon the burning problems of the day, the issues of the hour and the solutions of the minute.

The fate of five hundred and sixty-two states was decided in a minute, the destiny of nine provinces was determined in a second.

Was it the lot of the zamindars and the compensation due to them? The provincial governments were pulled up in a jiffy. Was it the relations between Congress Committees and State Ministers? Each was put in place in a moment.

COMMON GOAL

In all these matters it would be somewhat of an exaggeration to say that Sardar and Nehru saw eye to eye with each other

But they furnished a remarkable example of unity in diversity.

No two fingers on the same hand are alike. No two brothers of the same parents think, feel or act together.

The best of friends differ from each other. To differ and disagree is natural, but to reconcile is difficult, and is achieved through effort.

It is here that two public characters furnished an example to the world of how collaborators bent upon a common purpose must distinguish essentials from non-essentials, the remote from the immediate and principle from expedient.

BUT DIFFER IN THE TWO CASES.

The Minister for Home Affairs is dominated by the supreme and irresistible need for internal safety and peace, while the Minister for Foreign Affairs is swayed by the external reactions to any particular measure or policy adopted.

Where a certain foreigner in the country may be considered an undesirable by the Home Minister, the attitude and approach of the Foreign Minister may be less pronounced and more conciliatory, in respect of the same problem and the same person.

SELF-EFFACEMENT

The art of co-operation whether it be in a married couple or a ministerial couple depends upon a measure of self-effacement and a good deal of mutual subordination. This art was found to be cultivated to its highest pitch by our revered Sardar and our beloved Nehru.

It is not in respect of matters of pure politics alone that such variation of view and vision is apt to rise.

The Sardar was essentially an Easterner, he was more consciously a Hindu, yet he was able to imbibe the ideals of the West and maintain the best relations with other communities.

Where convictions are particularly strong and even uncompromising, in respect of subjects other than one's own, it is just possible that harmony and fellowship are only maintained by a wise hesitation in thinking, a wise taciturnity of speech and a wise tardiness in action.

It is thus that the Kashmir problem was treated as one on which initiative and development of policy were wholly left to the Prime Minister, for the latter's interest and concern for Kashmir could not be easily excelled or at all called in question.

AGAINST TIME

The difficulty, however, arises where one is concerned with one's own department and does not observe any checks and balances, for then it is just possible that we may lay the emphasis too strongly on our own viewpoints.

If ever report has it that the Sardar does it, one can only say that between nature and artifice, which are always at war with each other, victory may come to the one or to the other.

The Sardar, however, let it be noted, was working against time, against doctors and at times against the dictates of the guardian angel of his home—his daughter.

But to him country was higher than self and need we say that success cannot be withheld from the labours of a statesman who works with the tenacity of the bull-dog, the shrewdness of the bloodhound and the dignity of the Dane? There lies the secret of the success of the mighty Sardar.

THE All-India Handloom Board of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry recently organised a Fashion Show of Handloom Fabrics at the Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi. Photo shows one of the participants wearing a bridal gown of sweeping elegance—Banaras cotton inter-woven with silver thread and white silk.

Our Paris Diary

SHIPPING TYCOON FACES EVICTION

PARIS.

TIME, they say, heals many things but it has failed to repair the breach between Prince Rainier of Monaco and shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis

Their present row is the bitterest to date, which is saying a lot. As you might expect, it's over money.

As a result Onassis is seriously considering moving the headquarters of the world-wide shipping and financial interests from Monte Carlo to Tangier.

Reason for the row: Ranier doesn't think he's getting a big enough cut from the take of the casino, now controlled by Onassis.

So he's threatening not to renew the lease on the Onassis office block when it expires next year.

Martine's Best

BEST story of the week comes from actress Martine Carol — about the small boy who asked his mom where he came from.

"You grew on a rose bush," says his mother.

The small boy then goes to his father.

"Papa, how were you born?—"I was found under a cabbage."

He finally asks his grandfather the same question and gets the reply, "'A stork brought me."

The small boy then goes to his room, opens a large exercise book and writes:

"After a most thorough inquiry I am forced to the conclusion that there have been no natural births in our famil for the last three generations."

But Martine is used to precocious small boys.

While on location in a Paris square, she heard one of them say to a friend, "Now, that's exactly what I need — a Martine Carol about nine and a half years old!"

★

Singer Georges Brassens has dropped all his famous songs spoofing the Grench gendarmes.

The reason: His mother fell ill a few months ago and only a blood transfusion saved her life. It was given by a local gendarme

Just Friends

THE front rows of the Olympia, the leading Paris vaudeville theatre, were packed with stars for the singing comeback of Juliette Greco.

But the little man bouncing up and down right in the centre of that front row, clapping his hands widly, caused the greatest interest.

That little man was the big Mr. Darryl Zanuck — the man whose name has been professionally associated with Miss Greco's ever since he gave her the same billing as Ava Gardner in his last picture—despite the fact that El Greco had only a three-minute spot in it.

"How about all those romance rumours'?" we asked.

'About me and Juliette? Let me put that straight once and for all. We are great friends and I have every admiration for her. But I'm a married man."

★

Current prices at the autograph mart: 30,000 francs (close to dol 100) for Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, and 5 francs for Brigitte Bardot.

Sputnik To You

Recipe from Victor, prince of barmen, for his new Sputnik cocktail — one needed to light the fuse, two to set you going, and three to put you in orbit: Eight-tenths vodka, one-tenth campari, and a dash of cointreau.

What became of the other tenth?

Says Victor: "When you get nigh enough, you'll meet the other tenth up there."

Selling

ALEXANDRE, the supersmart Paris coiffeur who looks after the hair of the Duchess of Windsor, the Queen of Iran and little Princes Ira, has quarrelled with his two women partners and is hoping to take his distinguished clients away when he sets up a new salon of his own

Alexandre has one lone male customer among his clients.

He is aging poet and painter Jean Cocteau, who drops in every 14 days for a "loose wave permanent" to keep his hair looking romantically poetical.

★

The Ethiopian Embassy here has circulated all newspapers with a denial that the striptease dancer "Princess Makeda" has any connection with the Imperial Ethiopian Royal family.

Human Touch

AUTOMATION is catching up with us over here, though it does have its growing pains.

Take the case of the Paris banker who installed pneumatic tubes to bring him news of the latest bourse prices

PROUDLY BRINGING IN A VISITOR TO SEE THE "NEW TOY," HE PRESSED THE BUTTON AND OUT POPPED TWO BREAKFAST ROLLS AND BUTTER EN ROUTE TO HIS SECRETARY FROM HER BOY FRIEND.

Automation expert Georges Lehmann swears the story is true, quotes it as proof that in France "the machine age is already humanised."

★

The Marquis De Cuevas claims to have been in a left bank antique shop when an American tourist was buying a Louis XV chair.

He sat in it, found it rather small, and told the shopman: "Guess I'll have the next size, Louis XVI."

PARADOX OF MORE MONEY, LESS FOOD

WE are facing to-day two difficult problems. First, how to control or check the rising level of prices; second, how to increase the supply of food in the country.

BY. J. K. MEHTA

These two problems are not one and the same though they are certainly related.

To understand this point let us bear in mind that physical shortage of a commodity is only one of the causes of the rise of its price.

For instance, if and when the supply of food grains becomes short, when the per capita supply falls below the present figure, their prices will tend to rise.

But food can become dearer —and has become dearer in the past — even when its supply remains stationary.

The supply of a commodity (its shortage or abundance) indicates its relationship to the NUMBER of buyers; the price of a commodity indicates its relationship to the PURCHASING POWER of buyers.

TWO PROBLEMS

This way of understanding the duality of the problem facing us today brings the basic economic factors into clear light.

To check the rise of prices we realise, what is needed is not only to produce more food, but to check the growth of population, wastage of food and hoarding of stock (all meant to improve the relationship between physical quantity of food and the number of buyers) and restrict the supply of money in general and the purchasing power available for expenditure on food, in particular (meant to improve the relationship between quantity of food and the purchasing power of buyers).

THE DIFFICULT POSITION IN WHICH SOME OF US FIND OURSELVES TODAY IS DUE PARTLY TO SHORTAGE OF THE SUPPLY OF COMMODITIES AND PARTLY TO THE SHORTAGE OF THE SUPPLY OF PURCHASING POWER.

If the supply of food, for instance, does not shrink and only the prices rise difficulty is experienced by those whose incomes do not rise in proportion to the rise of prices.

If all the prices were to rise in the same proportion no difficulty of this nature would ever be experienced.

For when all prices rise equality every individual's income rises in exactly the same proportion in which prices do.

But such a rise of prices never takes place and CAN never take place.

FRESH MONEY

For, the rise of prices, when the supply of commodities remain the same, is initiated by the injection of fresh money into circulation.

Such an injection of money by the monetary authorities is given in some particular limb of the economy and the injected money slowly gets spread over the entire economy.

In thus spreading it encounters a great many obstacles due to FRICTION and TIME LAGS, as the economist would say.

The result is that the supply of money or purchasing power injected into the system gets unequally or unevenly spread over the whole economy.

That results in some peoples having less purchasing power and some more than is necessary to enable them to buy the amount of commodities they were able to buy in the past.

It may therefore be noted that when a general rise of prices takes place, there are a number of people who suffer while there are others who gain.

For, a general rise of prices is never, in the strictest sense of the word, GENERAL.

The fact that the incomes of the people do not rise in the same proportion as prices do, gives an advantage to some at a time that it imposes a hardship on others.

SHORTAGE TELLS

If, however, prices do not rise, if the supply of purchasing power does not increase, but the supply of commodities falls, what will happen?

Suppose food is in short supply. It would appear that in such a case all of us would have a little food less to eat.

It would also appear that the price of food would rise in proportion to its shortage.

NEITHER OF THESE THINGS, HOWEVER, HAPPENS.

We have all unequal purchasing power, and unequal wants for food and other things.

Thus, when there is a ten per cent shortage of food some people have to go with much greater than ten per cent cut in their ration of food.

There is however one important difference between the results of equal distribution of injected money and equal distribution of shortage of food.

In the first case there would be no hardship, as we have already explained; in the second, there would still be some hardship.

The figures for food articles show a rise from 100 in 1939 to 402.7 in March 1957 and of manufactured articles from 100 to 384.1.

This rise of prices affects all classes of consumers; but the poorer sections of the population is more affected by this rise as the expenditure on food (which has risen more in price) is a larger percentage of their total incomes. But this assumes that the incomes of the people have not changed or have changed in the same proportion.

When one notices such a continual rise of prices one naturally wonders whether nothing can be done to check it.

Anything that is good does not need to be checked; everything that is bad, however, must be checked.

We regard prices as bad (and ignore the fact that it is good for some people) because the classes of people who suffer from such a rise are precisely those whom we would not like to suffer; whereas those who gain by such a rise are those about whom we are indifferent.

Prices will rise when the purchasing power of buyers rises in relation to the supply of goods.

Tht fact that general index of prices has risen does show and must show that the purchasing power (currency and deposit money) has correspondingly risen in relation to the supply of purchasable goods.

TWO WAYS

There is another way of looking at and understanding the phenomenon or rising prices.

The price of a commodity, in normal conditions, equals its cost of production.

It is price from the point of view of the buyer; it is cost from the point of view of the seller.

Either an increase in money causes an increase in costs or vice versa. The common man always attributes higher prices to higher costs.

In so attributing them to higher costs he commits no theoretical mistake.

But he does not realise that higher costs of production are generated by (as also themselves generate) an increased supply of purchasing power.

ONE FACTOR

It will be seen that the manner in which the increased supply of money gets injected into the economic system is therfeore simple enough.

There is greater expenditure on production by the Government and by private agencies. They need more money and they get it from the banking system.

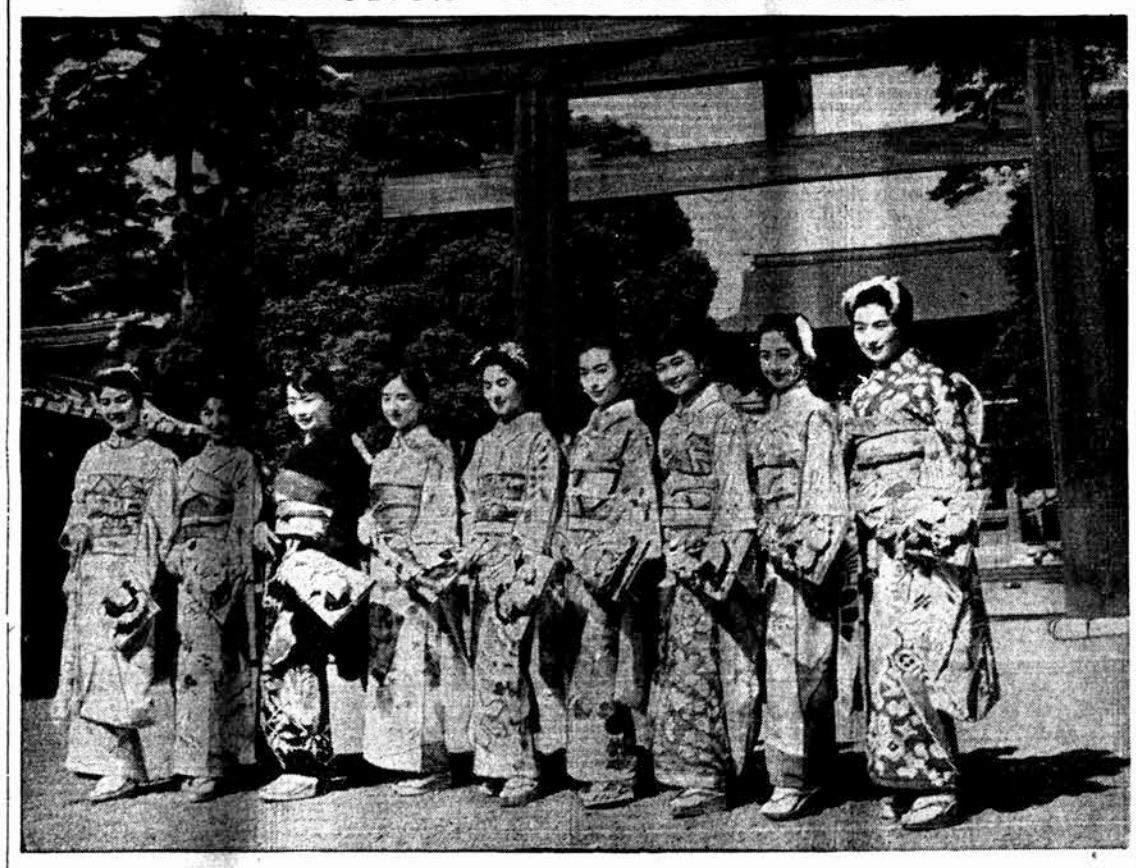
This money gets into the pockets of those who are engaged in production. Labourers, organisers and producers of raw materials all get more money. The entrepreneurs also make more money.

A good part of this additional purchasing power is spent on the purchase of goods immediately.

Some of it is saved or hoarded and ultimately reinvested in production.

But that part which is spent immediately on the purchase of consumption goods raises their prices. The rise of prices is thus accounted for by the increased supply of money in the country.

KIMONOS FOR NEW YEAR



Popular movie stars of Toho Motion Picture Company in bright coloured kimonos pose in front of the Torii at Tokyo's Meiji Shrine providing camera fans with a preview of for mal dress for the 1958 New Year celebrations.

HUNTING DEER IS BEASTLY

By Jimmy Cannon

NEW YORK.

DEER ARE BEAUTIFUL CREATURES WHICH ARE NOW BEING SLAIN BY COWARDLY ASSASSINS WHO ARE LICENSED TO MURDER THEM.

They are lovely and helpless animals with neither tusks nor claws to make the hunt a level proposition. They are the gentlest of beasts and their hooves are too dainty to kick their slayers and they are too meek to run them off with a snarl.

They don't bite those who torment them and depend on their sad glances to provoke mercy in the craven life-takers.

They are not cunning, and they do not molest man even when he tears holes in them with shoulder guns.

So they are put down as stupid but this is the common slander the meek must endure.

It is one of the dirty tricks of the ugly and the brutal to vilify the comely and the shy as dumb.

The ignorant have always been vandals and they take pleasure in the destruction of beauty.

The deer-slayer is a disgrace to the human race and forfeits his right to hold a card in the lodge.

★

The massacre of deer is no more a sport than flinging a poisoned chop to a neighbour's dog or dropping a sacked cat into a river.

The law protects parakeets and a guy who crushed one in his hands would have the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to handle.

I grant the hunter no immunity because he has established a constitution to govern his behaviour in the woods.

THE HUNTER WHO PLUGS A DEER FOR FUN WOULD YELL FOR A COP, IF HE SAW YOU BEATING A PONY WITH A BALL BAT.

They are both crimes against nature but the deer runs free in the woods and is not sold in pet stores with a document to assure you of a noble lineage.

★

Only when the deer is assessed to be as valuable as a canary will the State Governments consider the petitions of the sensitive who are now pegged as slightly deranged eccentrics.

★

The domestic animal is pampered and a dog-snatcher is the brother of the kidnapper before the law. Agents check the methods trainers and grooms use to prepare horses for races.

They are not concerned with the economic angles of horse-doping but are interested only in the abuse of the brutes.

Teamsters who whip dray animals are apprehended and Ted Atkinson, the jockey, was put under surveillance by Animal Cops because they believed he was too energetic with his crop.

We take care of the animal we break to our whims but we shoot at those that are still pure in their liberty.

It is beyond me why guys knock off a deer. I must identify them as men without compassion. They are acolytes of death and must have the same impulses as the executioner.

It is the claim of many that the executioner is a servant of the public, an employee of the people, kin of the Janitors of State Buildings.

★

It is the arrogant contention of the hunters that the Government they support with taxes grants them the right to kill deer.

Some among them also denounce the deer as pests who graze on valuable farm land and talk of them as if they were vile scavengers.

There is no case to be made against the deer except that they are the innocent accessories of the cowardly assassins who get a perverted thrill out of shooting them dead.

THE GLUTTONOUS BRAG ABOUT THE DELICACY OF DEER MEAT BUT THEY DON'T HUNT BECAUSE THEY ARE HUNGRY.

Often I've heard deer killers grieve because their ulcerous tripe do not allow them to devour the animals they knock off.

It is a delicacy and I have eaten it. I also favour sirloin but you couldn't pay me to slit a steer's throat as he hangs stunned in the slaughter house.

My old man would never shake hands with an undertaker and I understand this. I never heard of any one giving a party in a butcher shop either.

I couldn't dig into a thanksgiving turkey if I heard it gobble. But many a deer killer will give his dog a hell of a burial and plant it in a cemetery because he loves it with the same heart that allows him to tear the guts out of a deer with a rifle.

We out off about the dog in the satellite. We were proud of our compassion and there were editorials praising us because we didn't imprison one of god's living creatures in a tank and send it to a death close to the stars.

The same newspapers printed glad stories celebrating the commencement of the season of deer murder.

What the hell's the difference?

Spiteful hunters have asked me if I would kill a mosquito. I sure would. I slapped myself bruised in Korea, but I missed one that rewarded my carelessness with malaria.

The deer is less a threat to mankind because it is unable to infect its adversary, even if it gets close enough to nip. They stand with puppies and kittens and babies in their sweetness.

The hunters shriek that I louse them up with my opinions but the hell with them. What would they do if tomorrow the State declared it was open season on children? Chances are you'd have to pull guard on your nursery and the hunters would abandon the woods and come down your streets searching for your kids. Any man who ever looked into a deer's eyes and then killed it is capable of infanticide.

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

THE form and content are implicit in the conception of art. The inter-relationship between the two is a point to which least thought is given.

On the contrary, painting, sculpture and music are being taken in the sense of virtuosity performances in which the content in assigned a secondary place. The accent is laid on the form and technique.

Content Of Art

The content, which is considered to be of little consequence, is not an adventitious element of art. It is a positive constituent of the ensemble of the finished art form in any medium, and as such, it has definite artistic values.

The content imparts meaning, significance and social purpose to the art form. The technique and form are moulded according to the nature and requirements of the subject selected for portrayal.

This point will be borne out if the various examples of traditional painting and sculpture and also of musical song, are carefully studied.

THE CONTENT IS ONE OF THE FACTORS BY WHICH HARMONY BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT ELEMENTS OF THE ART FORM IS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The harmony becomes a process of integration and arrangement in each case with the content as the motive force behind it.

Take the example of dance. The Tandava or Lasya form of the Nritya is shaped mainly by the emotional nature of the subject.

In music, the content assumes greater importance, when it is not eliminated in the Alap. A melodic form has, no doubt, its own beauty, but as a vehicle of poetic composion it has to be rendered in the rhythm and manner demanded by the content.

Even in its pure form, every melodic pattern has to be rendered in the style to be modulated according to its emotive basis.

Emotions

The part played by the content in moulding the form is not insignifant. It has to be properly assessed from the artistic point of view. Beauty in variety is the leading feature of every Indian art and it can be easily traced to the content. Disregard of the content or of the emotional background of the theme or subject makes art mechnical and lifeless.

The content has also its importance as a subject of sociological studies and historical research and as an indication to the literary trends of the times.

Paintings, sculpture and musical songs reflect the social and cultural conditions of the age in which they were made. They furnish unmistakeable evidence of the religious beliefs, customs, costumes, festivals etc prevalent during the times to which they belong.

The works of art also become historical documents by virtue of their content.

The Ajanta frescoes, Rajasthani and Mughal paintings, apart from being works of art, are artistic documents of historical values.

There have been instances in which the clue to history is provided by the style and content of monuments and other works of art. Art thus becomes a mirror of life — a product and symbol of culture.

Motifs and themes invariably enter into the making of the distinctive art forms.

They are peculiar to every country, and in the same country, they differ in the different ages.

Buddhism had lent to art certain symbols, motifs and themes peculiar to it.

Likewise, the Kirshna-Leela can be traced as the basis of numerous motifs and themes of music, dance and Rajasthani painting.

Art is intimately connected with literature and poetry.

It is, in a way, literature and poetry in the visual and audible forms. One who studies art in a detached way, therefore, gropes in darkness. Certain conventions, symbols and styles which seem to have been selected at random can be traced to the theories of literature and principles of poetics.

Real Indian art in any medium cannot be reduced to a virtuosity performance which seeks to eliminate the content in every form.

Rajasthani Art

Rajasthan has now got its Lalit Kala Akademi—an institution through which it can reassert itself as a great art-region.

Rajasthan was within the area in which the centre of the last golden age of Indian Arts and letters was located

IT WAS NOTED FOR ITS SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION TO PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, POETRY, MUSIC AND DANCE.

The Akademi should, therefore, take art in the comprehensive sense and should endeavour to make Rajasthan a centre of the all-round revival of art.

Inaugurating the Akademi recently India's Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan recalled his recent visit to Cambodia and pointed out that the temples in Cambodia bore the impress of Indian culture. This would be treated as a passing reference by many, but it should set anyone thinking about the past and present of Indian art.

In the past, Indian art had the inherent vitality, strength and beauty to capture the imagination of other countries.

In the present times, the process is reversed. New buildings on the soil of India are designed after foreign models. India should try, now in the favourable conditions of independence, to recapture the spirit of the past as the first step towards art revival on right lines.

The Government of Bombay has done well in prescribing the standard sizes of the statues and busts of Mahatma Gandhi.

The instructions also cover the pedestrals. The standard sizes have to be ensured as regards the statues and busts to be installed in buildings or public places.

The Government should see that the sites in the public places in which statues or busts are proposed to be installed are selected in accordance with the requirements of civic planning.

Apart from the size of the statue or bust, its quality or standard of art is equally important, and it is hoped that the Government will make some arrangement for ascertaining the expert opinion on this point.

Common 'Motifs' Animate Arts

"Awaits a helping hand" — By Harish Raut.

Avoid Slums

According to Mr. Rudolf Hertog, a German town-planner, who recently visited India, Chandigarh is the most outstanding venture in the plans of building new towns.

Mr. Hertog had also taken note of the criticism levelled against Chandigarh, but apart from it, the point raised by him that rapid growth of towns leads to expansion of slums deserves consideration by the authorities.

While the plans for building new towns or expanding the old ones are pursued with enthusiasm, the attention is focussed on the immediate objective which is to ensure comfort to the people, but the slums which make a remote problem are least taken into account.

Slums are never deliberately planned. They spring insidiously from the defects of planning and they can be avoided by thought and foresight at the initial stage of town-planning.

The immediate effects and remote possibilities should receive equal attention when any scheme of town-planning is taken in hand.

SOCIAL SECURITY GETS 'GLAMOUR' TREATMENT

By Ralph Friedman

SANTA MONICA, Cal.

AND NOW IT'S SOCIAL SECURITY THAT'S GETTING THE HOLLYWOOD "CHEESECAKE" TREATMENT.

The glamour is the inspiration of John H. Johnson, manager of the Social Security office in Santa Monica, who has been photographed with more lovely, curvaceous belles than a political candidate with babies.

Photos of Johnson and movie stars have appeared wherever newspapers are printed.

Recently, when actress Lauren Bacall, widow of Humphrey Bogart, signed papers providing for Social Security payments to her children, her photo, together with Johnson, made all Press services.

Johnson uses the "glamour" as teasers, to attract newspaper readers to the articles he writes on Social Security.

Except for the star's photo and name in the caption, the rest of the article is devoted to explaining one phase or another of Social Security.

"It's easier to reach people through newspapers than through government brochures," says Johnson. "we simplify articles so they will reach the public level."

A 20-year-man in the Social Security administration, Johnson first developed the idea of exploiting glamour to explain the work of his agency seven years ago, when his good friend, once-famous actor Francis X. Bushman, was long unemployed and exhausting his savings.

Hard Nut

"Francis had refused to file a claim for several years," relates Johnson. "He thought Social Security was charity. I pleaded with him for several months. I told him he had the money coming; he had paid into it for years; he had reached retirement age; he was entitled to it."

Finally, Bushman came down to the Santa Monica office to sign up. Johnson asked the veteran Thespian if he minded having his picture taken and a story released.

Bushman, one of the most amenable men in the film industry, agreed. A photographer was called in and Johnson wrote a story which he presented to a local paper.

"The reaction from the publicity was so great," says Johnson, "that I thought of getting more. I suddenly realised that I was in a unique position. MGM and 20th Century-Fox are in my area, which makes a lot of talent close by. I went over to the studios and they said they'd be happy to co-operate."

Since then, such stars as Barbara Rush, Joan Collins, Jean Simmons, Terry Moore, June Allyson, Sheree North and many others have been photographed in the cause of Social Security.

Cash Award

Johnson regards his "glamour campaign" as a one-man crusade to educate the public.

"Everybody is covered in the United States except self-employed doctors," he asserts. "Directly or indirectly, every body else gets in it. Doctors are the only people as a group who oppose it."

The letters and personal calls Johnson receives would sugarplum gladden the heart of many a fresh-scrubbed eager beaver or a mellowing ham

AND RECENTLY HE RECEIVED A CASH AWARD FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AND EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

Paris Design Doesn't Pass In New York

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

If it doesn't look good, don't wear it.

That piece of advice comes from Luis Estevez, one of New York's youngest and most admired fashion designers.

The blond young man admitted that this year's sack dresses and shorter skirts do not flatter every figure and added:

"Wear them as short as is flattering to you. And as for the silhouette, wear clothes as loose or as tight as is becoming to you."

Estevez has been influenced by the straight-line, waistless sack styles from Paris, but he hasn't gone all the way and doesn't intend to.

"I do not go for the sack look," he said. "My clothes are easy to wear with eased waists, but they don't make you look like a sack of potatoes."

Estevez makes one careful definition and that's the question of dinner and evening dresses.

Both can be floor length, but Estevez makes his dinner dresses so tight-skirted that a woman must take tiny, toy soldier-like steps.

These are his "sitting down" dresses, not to be confused with dance costumes.

D.E.W. LINE STORY OF ARCTIC ENGINEERING

From A Special Correspondent

THE Western Hemisphere's frozen lands beyond the Arctic Circle seem so remote, so forbidding, so far removed from the pattern of the everyday life of Chicago and New York that they could be on another planet.

Yet, as the jet bomber flies, the Alaskan and Canadian shores of the Arctic Ocean are only four to six hours from any of the great Midwestern and Eastern industrial centres of the United States.

This fact held special significance for certain distinguished scientists gathered in the Lincoln Laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the summer of 1952.

Of even greater import was the further fact that the shortest distance which possible enemy bombers might take into the industrial heart of the United States was a "great circle" course across the Arctic and down over the wilderness of central Canada; if an enemy attack were to come from this direction, there would be but a few minutes' warning before they arrived over their targets.

First Trial

With this threat in mind, the DEW Line project was conceived. The initials DEW stand for Distant Early Warning.

The scientists at Massachusetts Institute of Technology made their proposal to the U.S. Department of Defence that a warning radar line be built across the North American Arctic in co-operation with the government of Canada.

It was decided that a trial installation should be made consisting of one segment of such a line. If this were successful, the rest of the line would follow.

THE LOGISTICAL PROBLEM OF GETTING MATERIALS TO THE ARCTIC SITE WAS FORMIDABLE ENOUGH.

On top of this a two-part construction job was involved.

One was the building of a typical DEW Line installation in the United States where personnel could be trained, and new communications and detection techniques and equipment pretested before being installed in the Arctic; the other was, of course, construction of sites in the Arctic itself.

All Frozen

Aside from the cold and the distance from sources of supply, the Arctic imposed certain peculiar obstacles of its own in the way of any building programme.

One, and not the least of these, is the condition known as "permafrost." In the Arctic, the top two or three feet of the ground thaws in summer and supports a luxuriant growth of small plants and flowers. Below the thawed layer, for hundreds of feet, the ground stays eternally frozen.

In spite of all such problems, many of which couldn't be foreseen because no such project had ever been undertaken before, work sped ahead on schedule.

By the time the snows came and the Arctic Ocean was once more locked in ice, clusters of low buildings could be seen in the wavering light cast by the Northern Lights.

Above them were strange rubber domes, like the tops of silos or astronomical observatories, housing the radar antennas which would sweep the cold northern skies as part of the experimental line.

With the experimental stations successfully completed, a second tremendous engineering task was undertaken in early 1955—selecting the actual route along which the DEW Line sites would lie and selecting and laying out the sites themselves.

IT WAS IMPORTANT TO GET THE LINE AS FAR NORTH AS POSSIBLE—THE CLOSER TO THE POLE THE MORE WARNING IN CASE OF AN ATTACK.

But transportation, construction, annual resupply problems and many technical factors also entered into the decision. The very geography, ranging from the flat tundra on the Alaskan end of the line to incredibly rugged mountains in the east, presented problems, too.

Cat-Train

Early in the project, while the winter cold and darkness still lay over the Arctic, the site selectors began their missions.

Travelling sometimes by cat-train over the ice, more often by light plane, they went out into terrain that only a few migrant Eskimos had ever visited before; into places so little known that existing maps were sometimes incomplete or inaccurate and the site selectors had to make their own maps, giving names to capes and bays and islands as they went along.

AS SITES WERE SELECTED, AIRSTRIPS WERE CLEARED ON THE ICE SO THAT HEAVIER PLANES COULD LAND WITH CONSTRUCTION PEOPLE, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

Meanwhile, as the sites were being prepared, the huge construction job itself was coming into focus. Required were all sorts of heavy equipment: giant twenty-ton tractors, bulldozers, cranes, plus such specialized Arctic equipment as snowmobiles, heaters and steam-pointers for melting holes in frozen ground.

All the bulky materials and heavy equipment had to be brought in to the sites over tremendous distances complicated by Arctic weather.

Most construction had to be done in the Arctic during the "warm" months from May to September.

Yet ships couldn't get through the ice until late August or early September—almost the end of the construction season.

Sealift

To overcome this logistical problem a winter airlift was devised. It involved the use of hundreds of aircraft of practically all types including giant C-124 Globemasters which, when loaded, weighed 90 tons apiece.

Early in July two great fleets of ships—one at Seattle on the west coast of the United States and one at Halifax on the east coast of Canada—headed out and swung their bows northward, toward the mists and ice floes of the northern seas.

The sealift had begun.

EACH FLEET HAD A COMPLEMENT OF ABOUT 60 SHIPS — ICE BREAKERS, TUGS, REPAIR VESSELS, VICTORY SHIPS, LST's and many other craft large and small.

All in all, over 200,000 tons of cargo was landed—an unloading job which required the combined efforts of several thousand U.S. Army troops.

Altogether, it represented an incredible mountain of machinery, building materials, food, fuel oil. If the oil drums alone had been laid end to end they would have stretched 180 miles.

Scans Sky

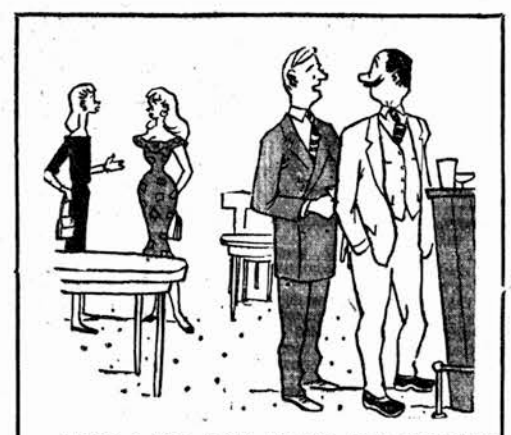
Completed, the DEW Line comprises a row of sentinels which will ceaselessly search the Arctic sky, casting forth into the darkness an invisible but impervious electronic net which no plane can pierce undetected.

If enemy planes should ever come, within split seconds that fact will be known in faraway U.S. and Canadian defence centres.

Within minutes, the steps necessary to repel the attack and to safeguard civilian populations will be under way.

And the DEW Line does not stand alone. It is tied into an interlocking communications network with the Mid-Canada and Pine Tree radar warning lines further to the south.

It is a vital segment of the outer perimeter of a vast detection system which includes radar stations along both coasts, such as offshore "Texas tower" radar sites, radar picket ships and planes and the Ground Observer Corps, all with a common objective: to give Canada and the United States that most precious of commodities in these days of supersonic aircraft and nuclear weapons—time.



"What I like about Mary is she's completely straight."
"What I like about Rose is she isn't."

GEISHA IS HIGHEST PAID HOSTESS

TOKYO.

THE traditional Japanese Geisha girl is making a big comeback — but for cash, not culture.

The pretty youngsters who nowadays enter into the long years of Geisha training don't give a hoot for tradition. They want to be Geishas because the Geisha probably is the highest-paid hostess on earth.

"The average Geisha has an income of 150,000 yen (dol. 416) a month," explains Goro Honda, Manager of Tokyo's Mugjima Geisha Association.

"The average office worker makes 22,000 yen (dol. 61) a month."

The Geisha does have special expenses. She pays about dol 55 each month for her fabulously coloured silk kimonos, worn over a thinner silk kimono "lining." She also pays dol 55 for rent and meals at the Geisha house that employs her.

Her constant lessons in the Geisha arts cost another dol 14 monthly. And monthly dues in her Geisha-organised, Geisha-run union, or "association," are dol. 2.25.

'ART' GIRL

But she still nets about dol. 300 monthly, while the poor office worker spends her entire income on rent, food and clothes.

What does the Geisha do for her wages?

By OLGA CURTIS

Geisha officials explain seriously that there are at least four classes of Geisha.

The lowest, who really is not entitled to the name Geisha, or "art person," is what the West would label a call girl.

The highest is the traditional Geisha, uniformed in mitten-toed white socks, extravagant silk kimono, white powdered skin and dark eye make-up, and wearing her long black hair in an ornate, foot-high doughnut-shaped coif.

In between these two types are real Geisha who have grown old and who now sing or make music for younger Geishas to dance by; and young, bobbed-hair charmers who call themselves Geisha on the strength of a silk kimono and a talent for rock-n-roll.

THE TRUE GEISHA, HOWEVER, IS STILL THE ONE THAT STARTS LEARNING HER PROFESSION AS A CHILD AND WHO QUALIFIES IN ALL THE HOSTESS ARTS —FROM SERVING TEA TO PLAYING GAMES.

The first things a Geisna girl learns is how to open a door. This sounds simple, but it isn't—and yet it's typical of the whole Geisha structure.

ELABORATE RITUAL

Japanese doors open like sliding panels, and you or I would just grab hold and pull.

The Geisha doesn't. First she drops softly to her knees. Then she bows almost to the floor, with her hands outstretched in front of her like limp flower petals. Then she raises her head, and uplifts her hands slowly, gracefully.

With her fingertips, she pulls open the door.

Then she bows down to the floor again, hands outstretched.

And in one door-opening, she has told the customer beyond the door that she is his willing slave, that she prostrates herself in his presence and that just opening the door to his room overcomes her with modesty.

I took a lesson in door-opening, deep bow section, from Kousagi, a 17-year-old apprentice Geisha who has been studying her art for six years. Kousagi, who will become a full-fledged Geisha on her 18th birthday, spent 10 minutes explaining just the placement of the hands.

Most girls begin their training at 10 or 11, as maids-of-all-work to Geishas. Before their 16th birthday, when they may serve officially as apprentices, the prospective Geisha must learn "manners." This means learning how to bow, how to stand, how to sit, how to walk, how to open doors, how to serve tea, sake or food, and finally—how to talk to customers.

A girl's good looks and her wit in pleasing customers count equally in deciding her success.

The Geisha is specifically trained to avoid unpleasant subjects with a coy flip of her fan, to steer customers away from any possible argument.

To be of first rank, she must also learn to play first the drum and the banjo-like three-stringed samisen. In addition she should be proficient in thirty different kinds of basic dancing, keyed to six different types of Japanese melody.

When she has learned all this then she continues studying—new dances, new songs, even the mambo and the Cha-Cha-Cha if the customers like it.

NEW DANCES

Since she averages six or seven customers a night, and the average reservation is for two hours, the Geisha works long and hard at her delicate trade.

She'll laugh at bad jokes, sing when a man wants to hear music, dance when he wants to watch dancing, feed him like a pampered baby and do it all with deep bows to his greatness and adoring glances at his manly face.

FOR THIS KIND OF FLATTERY, A MAN DOESN'T MIND PAYING PRICES THAT EQUAL THE TAB IN THE RITZIEST NEW YORK NIGHT-CLUBS.

At "Kiyokawa," the cherry-tree enclosed restaurant where such celebrities as General MacArthur, General Ridgway, John Foster Dulles, Clark Gable and John Wayne are listed as happy guests, it costs 2,000 yen (dol. 5.56) a person just to have a Geisha feed you tea and cakes.

The average tab per person for a three-hour dinner, with Geishas to serve, sing and entertain, is 7,000 yen (dol. 19.44). Drinks are extra.

Geisha and food alike have to be ordered in advance, and dinners are held in "Kiyokawa" by appointment only. The proprietor, or "Mama-San", not the customer, selects the Geishas.

"I hire 40-year-old Geisha as musicians," smiles Mrs. Haru Hatta, "Mama-San" at Kiyokawa "because the musicians sit across the room. The dancers are usually 22 or 23, and the servers—who are closest to the customers—are usually 18."

BELOVED OF TOURISTS

This subtle grading of Geisha is sometimes wasted on Western customers because of the girl's heavy white powder make-up and high, fish-oiled wigs. But the traditional Geisha are such a good tourist attraction that Mrs. Hatta says each of her 20 rooms is booked nightly.

"They like to come, take off their shoes, eat Japanese food and watch the Geisha," she explains, adding with satisfaction: "Many men bring their wives."

Oldster Is A Menace To His Own Safety

NEW YORK.

THE older pedestrian faces increasing hazards in America's traffic-choked cities. Slower of movement, frequently hard of hearing and often with dimming sight, the oldster is more of a menace to his own safety than to anyone else.

In New York city, where the Traffic Department is in the midst of a new campaign to cut accidents by improving street-crossing habits, the over-65 walker accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the fatalities among pedestrians in 1956.

Senior citizens make up only about 8 per cent of the city's population.

Of a total of 441 persons of all ages killed while walking, 187 were seniors.

The 45-64 category fared only little better—126 died under the wheels of automobiles and trucks.

In The Dark

Most fatalities involving the pedestrian occur after dark.

Traffic Commissioner T. T. Wiley estimated that it is three times more dangerous to cross a New York city street at night than during the day.

The oldster who starts walking home from a tavern late at night is a special problem, the Commissioner noted wryly.

With dulled senses and alcohol-impaired judgment, he attempts to cross the street at the wrong time — and doesn't make it.

Safety education campaigns are not as effective for the re-

By William Rapp

tiree as for members of other age groups.

He doesn't go to school, ride public transportation facilities very much, nor work in a plant where posters and booklets constantly remind him of the need for vigilance.

Golden Age centres, however, keep urging conservatively dressed seniors to "wear white at night," even if it's only a muffler or a hat.

Studies have established that a person wearing dark clothes at night becomes visible to a motorist only at 130 feet, while a walker in light coloured garments stands out 230 feet. A woman in a white dress or a man wearing a white shirt can be seen 320 feet away.

These facts are being used in senior citizens' centres to save lives.

Danger Spots

Though the safety experts advise pedestrains to cross at corners — because three out of five accidents occur between intersections — the senior afoot appears to be in more danger there.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL IN AN ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENT REPORTS GATHERED FROM 26 STATES FOUND THAT 56 PER CENT OF FATALITIES TO PEDESTRIANS OVER 65 TOOK PLACE AT CORNERS.

Since it is not possible to give the senior pedestrian eye tests, road checks, written examinations or revokable walking licenses such as some States insist upon for the over-65 driver, safety experts can only rely on advice.

They urge him to be suspicious of the driver and not risk his life on the hope the motorist will stop his car in time.

Many older people become confused when they step off a streetcar or bus; they are advised to head for a safety island or sidewalk rather than attempt to cross immediately.

Finally, traffic officials counsel the senior to take more precautions on a wet, snowy or foggy day — one out of every six pedestrian deaths is chalked up under such weather conditions.

Manchuria CracksDown OnGambling

Chronicle Correspondent
HONG KONG.

Gambling is rife in many parts of China.

It has become such a menace in Manchuria, that a proclamation had to be issued by the Liaoning provincial Government "strictly prohibiting gambling."

The proclamation, published in a Liaoning newspaper, a copy of which was just received here, said that "since the winter of 1956, many people have engaged in gambling in both the cities and in the country."

It added: "Some hooligans and professional gamblers have openly established gambling dens and, because of gambling, some have even committed crimes such as larceny, robbery, arson and murder."

The proclamation banned all gambling and also lotteries.

Professional gamblers will be arrested and punished according to law, and those who have constantly engaged in gambling, hindered production and never cured themselves of the habit will be sent to corrective labour, fined, or given other penalties.

Indigestion Is Akin To Treason

Chronicle Correspondent
DIJON.

IF there is one place on earth where you can forget rockets, Sputniks, and the conquest of outer space, it is here in the 15th-century capital of Burgundy, where the big event of the year is a new method of preparing white sauce.

The annual gactronomic fair in Dijon for month has drawn thousands of visitors from all over the world—gourmets and just plain hearty eaters, who insist on believeing that good food, well prepared, is still as important to civilisation as rocket fuels and nuclear fission.

It's no accident that this old but vigorous city is the scene of so magnificent a spread.

The solid burghers of Dijon had their taste of power, pomp and glory 500 years ago when Burgundy was the "aggressor" nation threatening the stability of Europe.

Then, they settled down to enjoyment of the good things of life and have been at it ever since.

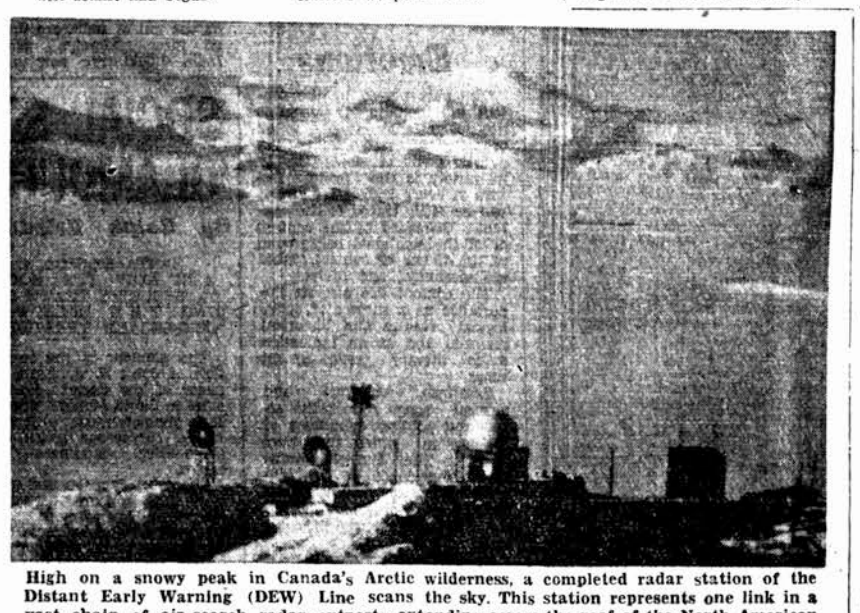
Here, indigestion is akin to treason, and lack of appetite a crime against humanity.

Some 700 food producers exhibit their wares at the fair and their offerings were enthusiastically "tested" by visitors.

IT'S POSSIBLE TO SPEND SEVERAL DAYS MOVING AS FAST AS ONE'S DIGESTIVE POWERS ALLOW FROM ONE STALL TO THE NEXT, KEEPING HIGHLY NOURISHED AND NEVER HAVING TO BUY A MEAL.

And, for those who prefer to drink their dinner, there's plenty of wine to sample especially, the "Vin du Pays," the splendid burgundies.

Two samples to a visitor is the "unwritten" rule at most of the wine stands, but nothing is in the rules about stopping twice—or thrice at the same stand.



High on a snowy peak in Canada's Arctic wilderness, a completed radar station of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line scans the sky. This station represents one link in a vast chain of air-search radar outposts extending across the roof of the North American continent. Together, the many radar stations along the 3,000-mile DEW line provide an unbroken barrier through which no attacking aircraft may expect to pass unnoticed.

'PENTAGONESE' FOR U.S. MISSILES

WASHINGTON.

U.S. military experts are creating a new form of language to describe America's growing arsenal of guided missiles.

Few outsiders have mastered this strange tongue, sometimes called "Pentagonese," but with the accelerated testing and production of missiles all Americans will have to learn it to be informed about one of the most important developments of the 20th century.

The missiles are usually divided into the following groups: "Surface-to-air" (anti-aircraft); "surface-to-surface" (artillery, extended to intercontinental range); "Air-to-air" (plane-launched anti-aircraft); and "air-to-surface" or "air-to-underwater" ('educated' bomb carriers, torpedos and depth charges).

BIG HOST

Now it appears that a new category, "underwater to surface," will be needed.

The Navy is designing a nuclear submarine to fire 1,500-mile missiles, perhaps salvos of them, that will rise from the water to strike inland targets.

President Eisenhower said recently that 38 missiles are operational or under development, and undoubtedly was referring principally to these:

Army missiles — Nike Ajax, Nike Hercules, Talos and Hawk, for anti-aircraft; Dart, Lacrosse, Little John, Honest John, Sergeant, Corporal and Redstone, for artillery up to the Redstone's 200 miles; and the 1,500-mile Jupiter.

NAVY: Two land-based and one ship-based version of the Terrier, and ship-based Telos air-to-surface and air-to-underwater; and Regulus, Regulus II Sparrow, Sidewinder and Sparrow III, fighter plane arma-

By DARRELL GARWOOD

ment; Petrel, Bullpup and Lulu, air-to-surface and air-to-under-and the 1,500-Polaris for long-range attack.

THREE DOZEN

AIR FORCE: Bomarc anti-air-to-surface and air-to-under-fighter plane missiles; Rascal for air-to-surface attack; and the ground-launched Matador, Matador B, 1,500-mile Thor and 5,000-mile Atlas, Titan and Snark.

This list, made up by the Defence Department with a note that there are missiles they don't care to discuss, itself totals 36.

In addition, there are the army's "Nike Zeus" and the Air Force's Wizard," designated as "anti-missile missiles."

The latter may not be much more than a gleam in the scientific eye at present, although the army at least is spending the largest portion of its research budget trying to develop a defence against 15,000-mile-an-hour space weapons.

Like other languages, "Pentagonese" has peculiarities that can be learned only by experience.

One is the use of the word "ballistic" to designate space missiles.

BALLISTICS, FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAN WHO DETERMINED WHICH GUN FIRED THE FATAL BULLET IN MURDER MYSTERIES, IS MORE CORRECTLY A STUDY OF THE LAWS GOVERNING PROJECTILE FLIGHT — FREE, UNCONTROLLED FLIGHT. THE WORLD SUGGESTS THAT THE MISSILES ARE UNGUIDED.

However, during the flaming, roaring first two or three minutes when a rocket is taking off it can be guided, if there are movable vanes in its exhaust, or the exhaust is mounted on a "gimbal," so the direction of the thrust can be changed.

FREE ROCKETS

But there are some missiles, such as the Army's 27-foot Honest John, that are not guided in any sense.

As its name implies, the Honest John has no trucks up its sleeve, and no vanes or gimbal in its exhaust; it is a "free rocket."

Nevertheless, the Honest John is always included as a guided missile.

On the other hand, the Navy's atomic depth charge recently added to the fleet, the "Betty" is excluded because it is an unguided precursor of the "Lulu," which will be powered and guided.

The Air Force has been secretly wringing its hands since Mr. Eisenhower's speech, because he said the rocket-launched, twin-ramjet, 1,800-mile-an-hour Bomare had knocked down a robot target plane "45 miles at sea."

The distance was 100 miles.

Also, the robot was at an altitude of 60,000 feet, and the unarmed Bomarc had to ram the drone head-on to destroy it.

The missile's launching was accomplished a little more than two minutes after warning was given.

Apparently the President had not been fully filled in, although he mentioned the winged Snark's later feat in speeding 5,000 miles from the Florida coast to strike a target near Ascension Island.

Same Either Way

CARACAS.

Venezuela holds a plebiscite this week on the question of whether President Marcos Perez Jimenez should get another six-year term.

The voters will get a white card and a black card, one of which they will deposit in the ballot box.

Wags in Caracas say the white card means "stay," and the black one stands for "don't go."

Impersonation Of Her Makes Marlene Sizzle

HOLLYWOOD.

SIDE-splitting Carol Channing's impersonation of Marlene Dietrich is the hottest thing in town, but Marlene doesn't think so.

In fact, she's sizzling

Miss Channing, who is performing the Dierich take-off in a current night-club engage-

By Lee Belser

ment at the Mocambo, said she is "very sorry" the German-born actress doesn't like her act.

"I don't know what's wrong with her," she added "She must have no sense of humour."

Miss Ditrich was in New York and unavailable for comment, but friends said:

"She's plenty burned up!"

The platinum-blonde comedienne, who also does hilarious impersonations of Sophie Tucker and Tallulah Bankhead, said she got an "icy" reception from Miss Ditrich during her initial nightery opening in Las Vegas.

"I heard she was in the audience with Lucille Ball," Carol related. "I kept hearing howls from Lucille, but not a peep out of Marlene.

"Later someone told me she sat there in stony-faced silence as if she couldn't believe this was happening to her."

Carol said the performance inspired Miss Dietrich to accost her (Carol's) agent and demand that the impersonation be dropped.

"But I couldn't do that,' Carol boomed in her baby baritone. "It's the best thing in my act!"

'Monumental'

In direct opposition to Miss Dietrich's reception of Carol's act, Sophie Tucker thinks the comedienne's conception of her is "monumental."

"She liked it so much," Miss Channing said, "that she gave me her writer, her arranger and her dress designer! Greater love hath no artist."

Miss Channing's Tucker routine is all about gambling, but the Dietrich bit is a take-off on the screen siren as the famous "no-clothes" grandma of Las Vegas.

Garbed in a wisp of flimsy black chiffon, Carol moans:

"Falling in luf again, neffer wanted to..."

At which point most of the audience rolls in the aisle.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

KALIKA WILL TRACK DOWN SMUGGLERS AND BOOTLEGGERS

WITH THE COUNTRY FACING A FOOD CRISIS THE GOVERNMENT IS OBLIGED TO RESORT TO RATIONING MEASURES WHICH WILL AGAIN REMIND THE PUBLIC OF WAR-TIME STRINGENCY.

Wastage of food we notice everywhere, and particularly at large gatherings on occasions like weddings and Navjotes, when hundreds are fed on plantain leaves on nothing under five or six courses.

It is said that more people are harmed by over-eating than by starvation; and the rationing that is proposed to be introduced from early next year will not only help to conserve food stocks, but will also have a beneficial effect on public health.

With Yuletide festivities just ahead, however, the last fling before the ban may be well imagined.

All Italian

TO welcome home his attractive wife, Contessa Tina, and his pretty daughter Paola, the Consul for Italy, Count Vittorio Lavison had a delightful buffet party at 50, Ridge Road where many members of the Italian community spent the evening in a spirit of mirth, music and merriment.

Rome is fast competing with Paris as a citadel of feminine fashions, and the charming Italian trio—Tina, Paola and their young friend Marinelli wore some very chic ensembles that drew many a favourable glance.

Count Lavison approved of their choice, but could not feel as cheerful about their price!

The spacious drawing room had many pieces of carved wood furniture and a superb radio gram-cum-tape recorder, the music from which was as lilting and varied as the tingling toes demanded.

Buffet arrangements were indeed pleasing, the front garden with its old trees covered with tiny bulbs forming the picturesque background, against which tables were laid in groups of four.

Italian specialities were sampled with relish and plates were piled with ravioli, sphagetti; macaroni, gulash and other delicacies straight from the Italian "cuisine".

The chatter of voices mingled with the clatter of forks and knives, while a benign moon cast a silvery glow on the Italian scene.

Thunder Bird

A STREAMLINED body which proclaims its racing capabilities, a colour as vivid as robin redbreast, and the hood down at all times of the day, the Ford Thunder Bird with the Palitana number plate is a familiar sight on the streets of Bombay.

Its dashing owner, the young Yuvraj of Palitana entertained many of his friends at his private suite at the Taj Mahal Hotel where hospitality was dispensed with princely lavishness.

Elders were given a wide berth that evening, with the notable exception of H. H. the Maharajah of Palitana who proved that one could always be young in spirits, no matter what the annual calendar.

Among the guests at the Palitana party were Kali Mody, Prince and Princess Hari Singh of Baria, Mr. Clugg of Paramount and Mr. Wilson of Metro Goldwyn Mayer, Mrs. Vinita Butt, the Thakore Saheb of Malia, Mr. and Mrs. Rathore Mr. Kapur of Burlington's and Mr. S. Shroff.

It was inevitable that the "Thunder Bird" should be brought to play its part, the Racer with its capacity seating providing a thrillling finish to an enjoyable evening.

Spell-binding

AT the C. J. Hall on Wednesday evening we heard a truly great artist—one who interpreted classical masterpieces in a way that would delight the Old Masters, who played with delicacy, sensitivity and vigour that left the listener entranced, and who revealed a stage personality that was lovable in the extreme.

Lili Kraus has been acclaimed as one of the greatest pianists of our day and those of us who heard her memorable recital can only feel a sense of gratification at having heard this supreme artist.

Music critics have written in detail about the musical excellence of her programme in which were featured the works of Mozart, Schumann, Bela Bartok and Beethoven. Suffice to say that every work raised us to the lofty heights of musical perfection and left us clamouring for more, more and "just one more."

THE ARTIST IN LILI KRAUS WAS OBVIOUSLY TOUCHED BY THE STORM OF APPLAUSE HER PLAYING HAD AROUSED, AND HER TOUCHING HUMANITY IN ACKNOWLEDGING THIS OVATION ENDEARED HER FURTHER TO HER ENRAPTURED AUDIENCE.

SUNDAY GEM

Religion is no more possible without prayer — than poetry without language or music without atmosphere.

The Bombay City Orchestra also deserves a complimentary mention, and conductor Vere De Silva has earned just praise for bringing the orchestra to its present level.

Thanks are due to the Time and Talents Club Charity Subcommittee for their untiring efforts in bringing out these international celebrities.

College Annexe

A long-felt need of those connected with that worthy institution, the Sophia College, at long last saw its fulfilment when the Governor of Bombay formally declared open the new College Hall.

The opening of the new hall last week marked the culmination of a concerted drive for the collection of funds for the said purpose which was launched almost a couple of years ago.

Indeed the new structure should serve as an ever present reminder of the indefatigable efforts of the staff and students in this direction.

Long before the scheduled hour on the opening day, the hall was packed to capacity, even filled to overflowing with students, past and present, parents, friends and well-wishers, and uniformed members of the N.C.C. Girls' Troop.

The inevitable speeches delivered on the occasion by the Governor, the Principal, Reverend Mother Ward, and others, were followed by an interesting variety programme presented by the girls of the college.

The traditional folk-dance of Gujarat and Saurashtra, the Garba-Ras, was inspiringly performed by the lady students appropriately costumed for the number.

One does not tire of seeing this dance, even though for the umpteenth time.

THE NEXT ITEM WAS AN EXTREMELY WELL-ACTED HINDI PLAY REVOLVING AROUND A DOCTOR AND HIS ECCENTRIC PATIENTS.

Kate Dubash showed herself to be an extremly competent actress in the role of the harassed medico. No less convincing was Chitra Seth as the 'star-struck' patient whom the doctor is called upon to cure.

The piece de resistance of the evening's programme was a beautiful dance tableau, depicting the College crest composed of human 'pearls and lotus petals' — a symbolical offering which was directed by the well-known danseuse, Satyavati.

Kalika

THE first of three motor boats to be pressed into the service of the Bombay Police Force was launched some time ago by Mrs. Chudasama, wife of the Inspector-General of Police, who performed the traditional ceremony by breaking a coconut in place of the champagne bottle on the bow of the vessel.

The motor-boat has been appropriately named after the goddess Kalika who, according to Hindu mythology, had a reputation for destroying the forcess of evil.

Since the Kalika is to be used by the police force mainly for the purpose of tracking down bootleggers, smugglers and other anti-social elements of society, the aptness of the appellation achieves all the greater significance.

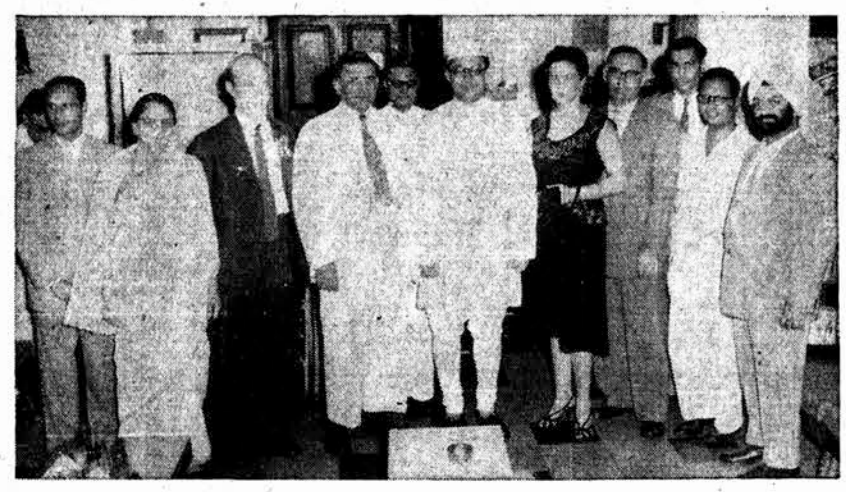
Although the forces of evil in our midst would require over a dozen of such boats to cope with them adequately, it is heartening to note that a step in the right direction has been taken.

Our gratification is enhanced by the knowledge that the boat was manufactured at Lakri Bunder, Mazgaon.

It is to be hoped that the Kalika, true to her name, will prove invaluable to the Prohibition and Customs Police in their round-the-clock vigil of the seas.

Maharani Vijaya Raje of Gwalior who donated a beautiful Trophy for Inter-Women Institution's Elocution Competition sponsored by the Mahila Vikas Mandal, Colaba, addressing the gathering at the prize distribution.

CULTURAL MEET



A group of guests at a cultural meeting arranged by the Indo-German Cultural Society, at their premises.

Nehru Raps West's 'Pactomania'

MANY people must be wondering why Mr. Nehru chose the platform of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Delhi to invoke his old and familiar theme of "Pactomania" which afflicts the world today.

His references to the Baghdad Pact and its utter futility suggest that he believes that Britain, the hub and heart of the Commonwealth, is one of the major victims of a malady that pervades the entire Western camp.

The Prime Minister is too much of a realist to believe that his oft-repeated views will bring about even a belated conversion in the nations which not only subscribe to antiquated notions of security but cling closer to them than ever.

HE FEELS IT HIS DUTY, HOWEVER, TO UTTER THE WARNING THAT MILITARY PACTS BREED TENSION AND AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUCIVE TO WAR WHICH PRODUCE THE VERY RESULTS WHICH ARE SOUGHT TO BE AVOIDED.

Thus the Baghdad Pact had divided the Arab world, not unified it as intended; and it had brought in the Soviet Union, not kept it out as was contemplated.

★

The pride of the Commonwealth is the democratic basis of its common creed and common political traditions, and possibly Mr. Nehru thought it pertinent to address the Delhi conference on the subject of joint military security because the concept does violence to "the temper and climate of democracy."

Mr. Nehru is also conscious of the fact that Britain, once again, as before the war, has become the main prop and bulwork of the Western alliance.

Two months ago; President Eisenhower and Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Premier, reached full agreement on pooling resources both for scientific work and weapons development in the nuclear and missiles field.

AS IF THE REGIONAL PACTS WERE NOT BAD ENOUGH, THERE WAS A PROPOSAL NOT IN THE DISTANT PAST (IT WAS MADE BY THE PHILIPPINES) FOR LINKING ALL THE FREE NATIONS WHICH ARE NOW MEMBERS OF THE AREA-WISE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS INTO ONE VAST ALLIANCE.

Even Mr. Dulles, author of "peace by deterrents" and "massive retaliation", thought that the idea was "over—ambitious."

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

★

Military pacts are an indication that the big powers of the world are not concerned with the solution of world problems but with rivalry among themselves and that all issues are made subject to the over-riding demands of power politics and the cold war it engenders.

It is only fitting that Mr. Nehru should remind the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference — a clearing-house of ideals nourished in freedom and equality — that the entire outlook based on purely military solutions was alien to the spirit of democracy.

★

There was no tone of castigation or even bitterness in Mr Nehru's frontal attack on some of humanity's pet notions that die hard.

Of all men he knows that growing Soviet power in the field of modern weapons has created a danger to the non-Communist world which serves to bring the nations of the Western camp much closer.

The West cannot but take note of the menace implicit in the Sputnik and the scientific, technological and military advance which the baby-moon circling the earth, implies.

The Prime Minister also understands that exclusive military advantages also contribute to dangerous instability in any area.

The cold war implies two sides, and though he chose to speak to the Delhi conference on the subject, he knew that the entire world was listening to him.

Nowhere does Mr. Nehru even suggest a state of helpless defencelessness for either side.

All he pleads for is a widening of the horizon.

Indonesian Flare-Up

THE seizure of Dutch properties in Indonesia is an aftermath of the steady refusal of The Hague to consider Jakarta's claim to West Irian in a sympathetic light.

When the rest of Indonesia got independence, the Dutch should have realised that it was only a matter of years before they would have to relinquish this surviving foothold in a free country.

The understanding did not come all these years, with the result that long frustrated and pent-up Indonesian feelings have erupted in an ugly form.

The upheaval, has shaken the Dutch rudely, and their appeal to other nations, including India, for mediation seem to be belated, for the Indonesians have acted with lightning speed and would be now in no mood to retract on the initial advantage gained by their sudden and surprise move.

The United Nations must bear its share of blame for neglecting and avoiding this issue all these years.

The Dutch maynot find any solace in bringing the question before the NATO meeting which is coming off shortly, for this is a political problem, not a military matter, for solution.

Halting Tests

MARSHAL BULGANIN, the Soviet Prime Minister, instantly responded to Mr. Nehru's plea to the powers to stop nuclear weapon tests.

Those who look upon all peace overtures by Russia with an eye of suspicion may be inclined to take the latest gesture as another face-saving Soviet attempt to make proposals in a field in which reaching agreement between the powers, as endless disarmament talks have revealed, has been a futile and fruitless effort.

YET THERE ARE ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES IN MARSHAL BULGANIN'S OFFER TO STOP ALL ATOMIC TESTS FROM JANUARY 1 NEXT.

The offer is concrete and definite, though the Western powers may still be left in doubt about the efficacy of its implementation.

If Britain and the U.S., as Marshal Bulganin urges, also promise to halt their tests from the same date, a new atmosphere will be created and the present tensions proceeding from a breathless atomic race will greatly subside to clear the way for other disarmament moves.

★

The stopping of the tests, needless to say, will inevitably mean the end of production of dangerous atomic weapons like the hydrogen bomb.

The Soviet offer has been made in all likelihood on the assumption that all the powers have by now reached saturation point in the matter of nuclear weapons and that the present stock-pile itself is sufficient to reach military decisions if a war starts.

If the tests are now needless, their discontinuance is all the more necessary, though the sense of security produced would be illusory.

Beating Vagaries Of The Weather

The Silver Jubilee of the Agricultural Meteorology Division, India Meteorological Department, will be celebrated at Poona today.

A SCIENTIFIC study of the influence of weather on crops, or more concisely, Agricultural Meteorology is a recent development in most countries.

Most of the experimental work on the climates of crops, the estimation of the growth and yields of crops by random sampling, soil temperatures, soil moisture, solar and sky radiation as well as investigation in soil physics, plant physiology, etc., are done at the Central Agricultural Meteorological Observatory at Poona.

Research Work

It is the function of research workers in agricultural meteorology to discover the exact way in which plant growth and yield are dependent upon the meteorological environments.

Amongst the weather warnings given, there are some that are of great value to the agriculturists in the field.

This specialised forecast takes into account the requirements of crops and of farmers alike.

Their value lies in the fact that the climatic factor is one of the most important in agriculture, often accounting for at least fifty per cent of the variability of crop yields over a series of years.

The weather bulletins issued for the farmer by the five main forecasting offices of the Meteorological Department, Government of India, give the farmer warnings which, if taken in time, possibly, without much difficulty, could help save growing crops, stored grain and livestock.

Warnings Help

Warnings of untimely rain and heavy rain, especially during sowing and harvesting periods, would be useful as the farmer could then postpone the date of sowing or have harvesting done earlier, as the case may be.

Against large-scale floods and very severe squalls, the cultivator can do little, but if forewarned, valuable lives can be saved.

Hailstorms are very destructive to standing crops and even to livestock and human beings.

PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENT HAILSTORMS IS DIFFICULT, PARTICULARLY UNDER RURAL CONDITIONS, BUT A FARMER TAKING THE CUE FROM THE WEATHER FORECAST COULD HARVEST HIS CROP IN TIME IF IT IS RIPE

Another instance where weather warnings could be of help to farmers is in the case of frost.

Protection

In the face of impending frost, many crops like sugarcane and vines could be saved by simple means such as heating the garden by artificial heaters and by controlling the movement of air by means of wind breaks.

This is of paramount importance, considering that frost can be very destructive to crops.

Bright fires have been found to be the most effective against frost.

It is possible to heat a vine garden by as much as 10 deg. F by using 400 fires (dried leaves, twigs, etc.) per acre with proper protection afforded by wind breaks.

The Agricultural Meteorological Section has devised a simple frost alarm device, which rings a bell and wakes up the farmer as soon as the temperature in the garden begins to approach the freezing temperature.

The alarm signals that heating operations should be undertaken at once.

If high winds are forecast in a bulletin for the farmers, wind breaks are the only remedy.

The farmer stands to benefit by such warnings of bad weather when these are received by him in time.

Adjusting

He will then be able to adjust the various important cultural operations like the preparation of seed bed, manuring, sowing, weeding, transplanting in the case of rice, harvesting, threshing and drying, with minimum risk to the crop, and utilise his limited resources, as regards labour and manure, to the maximum advantage.

There are critical periods in the life history of a crop from the date of sowing to the date of harvesting.

Heavy showers just after sowing will wash away all the seeds and seedlings and depress considerably the germination percentage.

Again, if after sowing is completed, a prolonged drought follows, the tender seedlings wither away and the entire crop has often to be resown.

Apart from all these, the weather at sowing time even determines the nature and variety of the crop the farmer decides to sow on his field.

If conditions are favourable during the first phase of germination and early growth, the crop gets a good start in its career.

The period of flowering, fertilising and grain formation needs clear weather.

Cloudy, wet weather during this period may ruin a crop, promising till then.

WHEN THE EARHEADS ARE FORMING AND THE GRAINS ARE IN THE MIDDLE STAGE, JUST ONE DAY'S HOT WINDS CAN SHRIVEL UP THE GRAINS.

Unexpected weather is still a danger even after the entire season has passed safely.

Heavy showers, or even moderate hail, can do incalculable damage to standing crops.

Calendars

The normal weather requirements and the critical phase of each crop vary with the latter and win the locality.

It is one of the functions of the Agricultural Meteorological Section, Poona to tell the weather forecasters of the Meteorological Department issuing bulletins for the farmers, what the exact weather and warning requirements of the crops are.

TO FACILITATE THIS, DISTRICT-WISE AND CROP-WISE CROP WEATHER CALENDARS HAVE BEEN PREPARED.

The calendar includes the nature of the warnings and the period they are to be issued by the forecasting centre concerned.

This vital information helps the weather forecaster to see at a glance what warnings are to be issued to a particular district during a given weather situation and during a particular phase of the crop.

Thus, the bulletin that is framed contains warnings, keeping in mind the actual needs of the farmer and his crop.

METEOROLOGY TO AID FARMERS

AUGUST 1957 marked the completion of 25 years of fruitful existence of Agricultural Meteorology Division of the India Meteorological Department.

It was set up at Poona in August 1931, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, to study problems on Agricultural Meteorology.

The Agricultural Meteorological Observatory, from its small beginning in 1933, has also grown rapidly and is now equipped with a full complement of routine and self-recording meteorological instruments as well as many new instruments devised at Poona.

It has special instruments set up for specific investigations.

It has a 35-ft tower for exposing instruments at various levels for micrometeorological studies and has a small field laboratory attached to it.

New Devices

New types of evaporimeters, an electronic bridge for recording variations in electrical resistance associated with the movements of moisture in the soil or in plants, the integrating solarigraph, a portable thermocouple-galvanometer set for recording soil moisture, are some of the instruments devised by and in use at the Agricultural Meteorology Division at Poona.

The creation of the Central Agricultural Meteorological Observatory, the establishment of a network of crop weather stations over the different regions of the country, issue of technical circulars with printed standard 'Crop Weather Forms' for recording various types of meteorological and crop-developmental observations and the introduction of a scheme of Special Weather Bulletins to the Farmers issued by the Regional Forecasting Offices of the India Meteorological Department are some among the major achievements of this Section.

It has been successful on the one hand in making agricultural interests in India meteorology-conscious to a considerable extent and on the other made the meteorologist alive to the problems confronting the agriculturist in so far as the various weather factors affect the crops and agricultural operations.

Co-Ordinated

Here special mention may be made of the Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme.

This scheme envisages the recording of systematic crop and weather observations at a network of selected experimental farms in India so as to ensure that in future all the relevant biological and meteorological factors may continue to be recorded according to one standard plan.

THE SCHEME IS BEING WORKED IN RESPECT OF PADDY, WHEAT, JOWAR, SUGARCANE AND COTTON, THE OBSERVATIONS BEING TAKEN SYSTEMATICALLY AT SOME 50 CROP-WEATHER OBSERVATORIES AND A FEW FARM OBSERVATORIES

The Agricultural Meteorology Division has done important experimental and statistical research work during the past few years on subjects under its purview.

The subjects of work include amongst others: Micro-climatology; thermal and water (or moisture) balances at the ground level; soil physics and radiation; the design of new instruments; and the development of experimental techniques.

The statistical part of the research work mainly concerns the analysis of past as well as current meteorological and crop data and the development of techniques for statistical analysis of the crop weather observations.

PEOPLE MUSTN'T TAKE LIBERTIES WITH CIVIL LIBERTY

HOW far can preventive detention be reconciled with the civil liberties enshrined in the Constitution?

There are curative drugs and preventive drugs and, as in the medical sphere so in the political, the idea is to ward off any threatened danger to society well in advance.

There are laws that penalise individuals for offences committed.

In this instance there is no punishment, as Pandit Pant, Home Minister, said in the Lok Sabha, but merely a measure calculated to save people from doing mischief to others and inviting trouble on themselves.

The Preventive Detention Bill, which was approved by the Lok Sabha this week seeks to extend the existing Act by three years.

The old arguments which were used by the Opposition when the original bill was first presented to Parliament six years ago were once again forwarded, coupled with the grave charge that the legislation was "an assault on the civil liberties of the people."

Preventive detention is essentially a measure to be used in emergencies. That justification has to be further buttressed by a judicious exercise of the powers granted under it.

★

It needs no disputing to say that the liberty of the individual in the State can be exercised only without injuring the larger interests of the State and that there are other individuals as well to be protected when danger is threatened either to their lives or property.

It does not do much good to keep on discussing academically the principle involved in preventive detention.

The acid test should be valid proof that emergency continues to exist in the country and that, as in the past years, the law will be imposed only when it is absolutely necessary and in the wider interests of the State.

That the language agitation in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the Ramanathapuram riots, trouble in Kharagpur and the Igatpuri railway accident — these are a few of the telling instances cited by Pandit Pant in the Lok Sabha — are abnormal circumstances which would warrant State intervention cannot be gainsaid.

The most convincing argument in favour of the Preventive Detention Act is its working in recent times.

During the year ending September 30 last, 292 persons were detained. Of these and 141 more who were already under detention on October 31, 1956, 205 were still under detention on September 30 last.

It is staggering to learn that 196 of these 205 detenus were held for activities prejudicial to the security of the State or maintenance of law and order.

After these revealing figures, there seems little point in discussing the principle on which the measure is based. The Opposition assailed the principle by raising the cry of "Democracy in danger"; the Government defended the principle by upholding its first duty in protecting society against acts of violence or disruption.

At one time the Government was not on firm ground when arguing that preventive detention was used "very sparingly."

This line of thought would suggest that either circumstances in India did not justify a fuller application of this law or that the Government were timid apprehensive or half-hearted in using the authority vested in them under emergency powers

It will not do for the Opposition to raise imaginary fears by questioning how democratic principles would be violated if such powers were vested in a Government which chose to be arbitrary.

The fact is that preventive detention has been used wisely and justly by the Congress Government, which continues in office by the will of the people.

Weekly Events Reviewed By VIJAYA

Good Drubbing

SURPRISINGLY, when Mr. Nehru addressed this week a vast throng of 150,000 people at Tiruchirappalli and levelled a blistering indictment against the Dravida Kazhagam for its unashamed brutalities and violence, there was no stir in the audience and no voice of demur or protest.

In that huge congregation, there must have been many who subscribed to the tenets and methods of the Kazhagamites, but all of them seemed to listen in rapt attention when the Prime Minister described them as more barbarous and primitive than most tribes of India

The ways of the Kazhagam, indeed, appear shockingly crude, and Mr. Nehru, one feels, talked well above the uncomprehending heads of its followers when he spoke of the dangers which the age of space rockets and atomic weapons threatened mankind.

The object of preluding his speech with the momentous nature of the present times was to lift the minds of the Kazhagamites from the narrow grooves in which they worked to the terrific issues before the world. The dangers also imposed on the Indian nation the absolute need for unity and above all for peaceful methods which the country proclaimed to the world

The impression left by Mr. Nehru's speech was that the verbal drubbing administered might have its desired effect but not the higher values enunciated or the moral considerations raised by the insensate acts of an organisation wedded to the cult of violence and subversion

POLICE firings have become a handy stick of party politics to beat the Government, and the incident in Dhendhu village in the Mehsana district of Bombay State in September last became another occasion in the Legislative Assembly for the Opposition to belabour official policy in this matter.

The greatest mistake is to consider the use of arms by the police as capable of being regulated by a policy. The police function as custodians of law and order and have to perform their duties in the detection and apprehension of criminals and offenders of various descriptions.

When they face a certain situation at a certain time, they are the only and final judges of what constitutes an absolute need for firing either in enforcing order or the self-defence

Their conduct can be questioned later, but the judgment should be based purely on the facts of the situation.

It is easy enough to make the charge that the police are trigger-happy

In the instance of Dhendhu, the police were attacked with a spear and another attempt was made to repeat the outrage.

Even if the offence involved in the arrest of an accused was a minor theft, there was no justification for the aggressiveness shown by the villagers towards the police who had gone there to perform their duty.

If some members of the Opposition blamed the Government for political vindictiveness in this affair, the implication was that the police were politically minded or that they were acting under the orders of their political superiors.

These are grave charges which might affect the morale of the police force and the people's belief in democratic principles. Surely, they cannot be bandied about so freely and so light-heartedly in the name of party politics.

VARIETY SHOW IN AID

The Bombay Suburban Education Society's B. P. M. school organised a variety entertainment at Khar in aid of the School Building Fund. Prominent film personalities participated in the show and left to right are Manohar Deepak, Punjabi Bhanda dance exponent, and Sitara Devi, well-known Kathak dancer.

MADHYA PRADESH HAS RICH ART TREASURES

ESTABLISHED in 1863, the *Central Museum, Nagpur, is housed in a spacious building.*

The collections, mainly provincial, are divided into four main sections: (1) Art: (2) Anthropology; (3) Natural History, and (4) Archoeology.

The Art section is devoted to the display of selected specimens of industrial arts and crafts of India. It includes decorated pottery, metalware, stone and wood carving, inlaid work and textile fabrics.

A Picture Gallery, displaying old and some modern Indian paintings, is a new extension. Illuminated and profusely illustrated manuscripts from the heirloom of the Bhonsla family of Nagpur are of special interest in this section.

TRIBAL LORE

For students of anthropology and tribal lore the anthropological collection of the Museum offers rich material. On display are a variety of material used by the local aborigines like the Gonds and Korkus.

There are also musical instruments, ornaments, costumes, traps and snares, arms, armour and, most interesting of all, the elaborately carved memorial stones. On these stones the subjects attempted include ruling chiefs in procession, pig-hunting, war scenes and victory parades.

The Natural History section includes a fairly representative collection of the fauna of the State which is very rich. Bird, reptile, mammal and insect galleries are very attractively arranged Exhibits are arranged in their natural surroundings.

Coloured drawings and charts and a number of illuminated dioramas add to the visitor's interest and knowledge.

Archaeological Section of the Museum exhibits pre-historic antiquities, sculptures, stone and copper plate inscriptions and coins. Among the pre-historic antiquities, the most interesting are those copper implements and silver ornaments which form a part of the famous find at Gujeria in the Balaghat district.

STONE IMAGES

The Sculpture Gallery of the Museum mainly contains stone and metal images of the mediaeval period. There are some beautiful images of Shiva and Vishnu, Bodhisatvas and Jain Tirthankaras.

Of these, the images of Shiva from Bhandara, the Vishnu image from Nimar District, the metal images of Buddha and Bodhisatva from Sirpur, stone images of Jain Tirthankaras from Jabalpur and metal images of Jain goddess Sarasvati and Tirthankaras from Rajnapur Kinkini deserves special attention.

There are a number of very important interesting inscriptions of various ruling dynasties in the Museum. The Deotak stone bearing two inscriptions, one of the time of Asoka and the other of the Vakataka king Rudrasena is perhaps the most significant.

delkhandi Hindi is dated Vikram Samvat 1226, the period of Raja Aniruddhasing of the ruling family of Chanderi.

Ancient and medieval coins mainly represent the pre-Muslim dynasties of India, especially the Kalachuri dynasty of Madhya Pradesh. A Babylonian seal about 4,000 years old is a unique possession of the Museum.

The cion cabinet of the Museum is especially rich in Muslim coins. These coins belong to the Sultanas of Delhi and their contemporaries in Gujarat, Malva and Bahamani kingdoms. Mughal coins range from Akbar's period to that of the last Mughal emperor.

The art collection of the Central Museum at Nagpur provides wonderful insight into the rich historic past of the Bundlekhand region in Central India. Photograph shows a beautiful stone image of "Padmaprabha" from Jabalpur belonging to the 9th Century A. D.

A Sanskrit inscription of the time of Sultan Muhmmed of Yoginipura is dated Vikram year 1385 or 1328 A.D. and another record, written in Bun-

Landlords Come Back In Guise Of Tenants

IF we use the term land reforms in the broad sense of agrarian reorganisation we discover several important aspects of land reforms.

There is first the question of eliminating from power and influence the intermediary, the absentee landlord, whose sole business is to collect rents or revenues from the tillers and who has hardly anything to do with the effiency of farming.

Then there is the crucial matter of making the tenant a permanent occupant of the land and giving him rights of ownership, so that with security and the sense of possession he may have more incentive to adopt better methods, and undertake a large investment activities.

Again, in countries where the population is large and land relatively small, there is the question of putting a ceiling, an upper limit, to the individual holding of land so that the surplus land, thus obtained, may be given to the landless, landhungary people or may be used to boost up the petty, miserably uneconomic holdings of small farmers.

THEN, IN MANY COUNTRIES, THERE IS A PROBLEM OF CONSOLIDATING THE FRAGMENTED HOLDINGS TO AVOID WASTAGE, REDUCE COSTS AND INCREASE OUTPUT.

And on top of all this, there is a major issue, namely, whether individual petty farmers may not be merged into a cooperative organization for the sake of better operational efficiency.

Now various countries of the world have blazed the path of land reforms and undertaken some or all of these programmes with different degrees of enthusiasm and achieved different amounts of success with very different costs in terms of sweat and blood.

Soviet Example

The largest and the most sweeping programme of land reforms was undertaken by the Soviet Union during the 1920's and the 1930's particularly during their first and second Five-Year Plans.

It was a programme which more or less completely repudiated the past, abolished private property in land and merged the farmers into collective farms.

But then the severity or Russian methods was such that in the period of transition from an individual-peasant-economy to a collective economy a great deal of damage was done.

Those who enforced collectivisation had ideology above every thing, and a Russian novelist thus interprets their way of thinking: "We must beat the idea of property out of man, just as dust is beaten out of a mattress.... we must talk to him (the Kulak) the language of guns and dynamite every farm together with its builder."

And even after the period of transition was over, the rigidities of collective organisation seem to have led to a situation where the Russians did not get all the results they had expected. Costs of cultivation have been very high, managerial and supervisory costs even higher, and the output has not risen proportionately to the intensification of capital and effort.

So in Russia they had agrarian reorganisation with tears.

The Russian experience does not provide us in India a model which we might generally emulate.

Rather, it highlights many a pitfall in any sweeping agrarian programme coupled with force.

It shows us what we must avoid at home.

Unlike the Russians, we must enlist the active co-operation of the peasant and give him a sense of security and possession. Even when we ask him to merge his lands into a co-operative farm, persuasion rather than force should be our way. And after such a merger we must make sure that we do not destroy the incentive on the part of the peasant.

Chinese Way

While the Russian experience teaches us many negative lessons, what happened in China recently is of more positive value.

The Chinese, like us, had the problem of vast population, a

By Dr. A.N. Khusro

relative shortage of land, tiny land-holdings scattered into fragments, and a generally inefficient agriculture.

Mao Tse-Tung's Government set about correcting these deep-rooted evils in a thorough-going fashion. Those absentee landlords who maintained themselves exclusively by exploitation and rent-receiving, were completely dispossessed, their lands, their draught animals, implements, surplus grain etc., were confiscated without any compensation, and only a small bit of land was left with them to maintain themselves.

The land so obtained from the landlords was given to poor peasants. In general, every agricultural family in the village found itself in possession of land although often a very tiny bit.

THE NEW CHINESE LAW NOT ONLY DEFINED RIGOROUSLY WHO A CULTIVATOR WAS BUT ALSO TOOK CARE THAT, BY AND LARGE NO ONE IN A VILLAGE POSSESSED LAND MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AVERAGE HOLDING.

A virtual ceiling was thus imposed on land-holdings.

Here, obviously, there are quite a few lessons for us to learn. We in India may not agree with the Chinese way of unceremoniously putting down the absentee landlords. We may not regard all landlords as 'haves' and all tenants as 'have-nots', all landlords as members of the bourgeoisie and all tenants as proletarians. When we dispossess a landlord we might like to give compensation: we may even allow the landlord the right to resume the land from the tenant for personal cultivation.

Dodging

But these concessions to the land-owners in the context of our country would not have done any harm had we followed the other more rational Chinese practices. Had we defined the agriculturist more rigorously and fixed a proper ceiling to landholdings, as they did in China, we would not have had the sorry spectacle of all kinds of queer absentees passing as genuine cultivators and resuming from their tenants vast tracts of lands thus causing large eviction of tenants and dodging the real spirit of land reform.

But the Chinese land reforms programme did not stop with land re-distribution. They went ahead to establish mutual aid teams of villagers to undertake jointly the activities necessary on the farms and later, so to speak, up-graded these teams into farming co-operatives.

At first these were co-operatives of the 'elementary' type but later were converted 'into those of the 'advanced' type where there is payment only for work and no payment for the ownership of land.

Together with the extension of the frontiers of co-operative farming, the Chinese Government carried on a programme of providing better seeds, manure, implements and other facilities to raise the yield of land.

Eastern Europe

In the Eastern European countries too extensive land reforms were undertaken after the Second World War. There also pattern of reform was removing the absentee landlord from the picture, giving the land by legal decree to the tiller, fixing ceilings on landholdings, and gradually persuading or squeezing the peasantry into joining the collective or co-operative farms.

Here too there have been frictions and increases in productivity do not appear to be consistent with efforts.

The organization of co-operative and collective farms still has many loose ends and hence often the yield of these farms, as the Polish Leader Gomulka officially announced last year, are lower than those of private farms.

A lot of re-thinking and heart-searching has been going on on the question of reducing bureaucratic inefficiencies and lessening State interference, though the fundamental idea of co-operation does not seem to be in question.

Ulbricht Goads Men To More Output

BERLIN.

PARTY Secretary Walter Ulbricht's regime in East Germany is cracking down with a new belligerence on just about every activity that matters to the unhappy 17 million people of the Soviet satellite.

His Government is intensifying harassment of the Church, binding intellectuals even more closely to the party line and offering nothing but more hardship to the workers.

His sudden currency reform last month brought hard times to many ordinary East Germans.

Ulbricht is cutting off his subjects even more from the unsettling influence of Western prosperity and freedom with the pretext that money speculations must be stopped.

★

The delays, searches and arrests at both West Berlin's and West Germany's borders are expected to continue for weeks.

The most serious problems facing Ulbricht are economic—increasing chaos in planning, threatened break-down in overworked equipment and complete indifference of workers.

Despite all-out efforts to meet targets, coal production is lagging, power development is "seriously endangered," progress in the chemical industry is slowing.

Industry is growing at the rate of six per cent per year, which Ulbricht calls "too low."

Plan after plan has been offered and revised or scrapped.

The latest in view of Westerners is an economist's nightmare.

Ulbricht proposes to abolish the industrial ministries, instead use local councils for less important businesses, national associations of State-owned industries" for big factories, all under supervision of a reinforced Central Planning Commission.

But no official in East Germany seems to have much faith the new plans will work

In potentially the most dangerous step, higher work norms are being sought

The East German regime no longer uses the word "norm" since it was the enactment of

By Jeremy Main

higher norms that set off the riots of June 1953.

But Ulbricht has made it clear that higher productivity is expected of the workers

In the cultural level Ulbricht is trying to channel all cultural activity into promotion of Communism.

The regime is heavy-handedly ordering its intellectuals to produce and to produce nothing but "Socialist realism."

The fact that social realism appeals to nonody but functionaries doesn't seem to have sunk in

★

A Socialist Unity (Communist) Party Culture official complained with a perfectly straight face that "our workers are more interested in jazz and dance music than in cultural discussions."

AT THE RECENT "CULTURE" CONFERENCE OF THE S.E.D. IN BERLIN ATTENDED BY 1,009 INTELLECTUALS AND OFFICIALS A VIRTUAL BLOCKADE WAS DECLARED AGAINST WESTERN BOOKS, MOVIES, RADIO PROGRAMMES AND MUSIC.

The Church, too, is facing new attacks from the Communists.

Most East Germans belong to the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church which is presided over by Bishop Otto Dibelius from West Berlin.

Unless it was to crack down too hard on the Church the East German Government has had to allow a good deal of East-West contact in the Church.

But this is gradually being whittled away.

ELEPHANT IN NEWS

SYDNEY.

BERT MALTBY, a 68-year-old pensioner, convinced a District Court jury here that he did not "have a friendly chat" with a circus elephant, and won dol. 850 damages.

Maltby claimed that he was suddenly picked up by the elephant's trunk and dropped on the ground. He felt a "slight weight on his chest" and the next thing he knew he was in the hospital, with a plaster cast around his chest.

Maltby sued the circus on the grounds that it had "wrongfully and injuriously kept a certain elephant, knowing that it was of a mischievous and ferocious nature."

The circus claimed that the "mischievous and ferocious" pachyderm was one "Jo-Dee," a baby elephant that Maltby was patting, while saying, affectionately, "Here, Pussy, Pussy!"

The circus pointed out that "Jo-Dee" was only playing when it tossed Maltby onto the ground and rested its head on him.

talking of BOOKS

THREE MEN AND GIRL ON A FARM

THE HARD GUYS. By John B. Sanford. Published by the New American Library (Signet Books). Pages 128. Price 25c.

THE original title of this book was The Old Man's Place.

This is a story of three men and a girl on a farm.

These three men, all army buddies had lived in different environments but shared the same dislike, namely hatred towards their fellow men.

James 'Turd' Pilgrim did not have a home life, and used to bestow all his affection on animals, particularly horses.

Being short of stature and because of his fondness for horses, he became a stable boy and eventually a jockey.

But unfortunately while in the prime of his career as a jockey he met a gambler who showed him the easy way of making money quickly, was caught and warned off the turf for life.

He was jobless for a long time and drifted from bad to worse until he joined the army and the war in 1917.

Martin Flood, the second of the trio, lived and worked on a farm owned by his father away from civilisation.

His father used to let "the heat of the sun dry him for six straight days before each Saturday afternoon and turn him loose to run wild."

Physically he was very strong and a bully by nature, tending to be violent at the slightest provocation.

Trubee Pell, the most docile of the three, had a very strict father.

He was however, neglected in his adolescence as his father was left with the job of bringing him up and running the farm at the same time.

The girl in the story Anna Wane is an orphan, who was misled into their company via an advertisement in the marriage column of a newspaper.

Expecting a rich farmer, for a nusband, she had to contend with three desperate men, who fought amongst themselves for her like wolves and she finally escapes from a fate worse than death but not without a few scars.

The story is so well written and thrilling that one is not inclined to put the book away until the last sentence is read.

— R.

Shock-Packed Thriller

SABOTAGE. By Cleve F. Adams. Published by the New American Library (Signet Books). Pages 128. Price 25c.

IT was an open town full of killers, crooked cops, and double-crossing dames and it was the duty of private detective Rex McBride to solve all the accidents that took place in the town of Palos Verde.

McBride liked his women fast, and his liquor straight and was wise to all the tricks pulled by the crooks.

But in the gang sabotaging the Federal Dam Projects, in the beginning it seemed that he had met his match, but by fast gunplay and sheer good luck he came out of the melee alive and in one piece, after a number of spine-chilling escapes and exposed the mastermind behind all the incidents.

Mr Adams has a style all his own to describe the thrilling adventures with rowdy humour in this shock-packed thriller.

—R.

A Story Of Forbidden Love

THE SHORT CUT. By Ennio Flaiano. Published by the New American Library (Signet Books). Pages 208. Price 25c.

This is a story of a forbidden love translated by Stuart Hood from the original in Italian by Ennio Flaiano.

In a jungle, a young army officer yields to the temptations and betrays his vows as solider and husband.

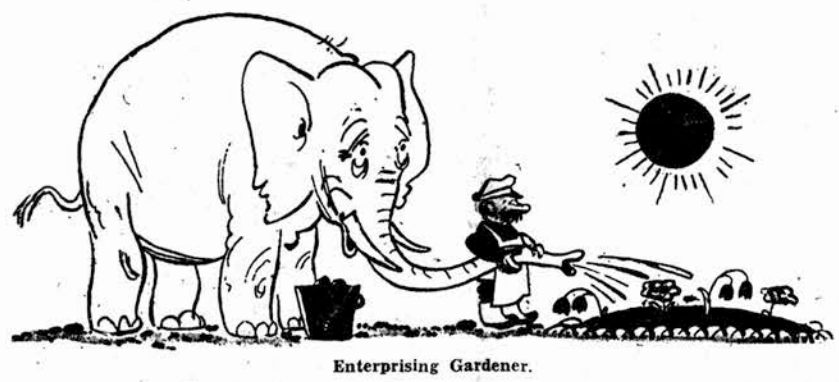
The affair begins casually with a beautiful native girl but ends in disaster and crime.

The story is written in first person as related by the officer concerned and is no doubt an exotic and vivid novel about a man's confession about his guilt and redemption.

R.

WORLD LITERATURE OWES MUCH TO INDIAN FABLES

SANSKRIT literature is extremely rich in fables.



Enterprising Gardener.

Indeed most of the fables particularly animal tales which have passed like international currency across the frontiers of the world, have their source in those great Indian collections of tales, the Buddhist Jatakas, the Panchatantra and the Hitopadesa.

The story of the migration of these fables from East to West is one of the romances of history.

Some of the tales were carried to the West at a fairly early date by Greek and Byzantine traders, by wandering tribes like the gypsies, and the Mongolian invaders of Eastern Europe.

The earliest Greek version was ascribed to Aesop, who was believed to have lived at the court of Croesus of Lydia.

One of them, the fable of the ass in the lion's skin, is referred to in Plato's Cratylus.

Suka Saptati or "Seventy Stories" told by a parrot to dissuade its mistress from going out in pursuit of admirers for sixty-nine successive nights during the absence of her husband, one of the best known collections of Indian tales, was time

Unconventional Nest.

and again rendered into Persian under the name of Tutinamah, and many Indian stories reached Europe through it.

Panchatantra was translated into Pahlavi in the sixth century A.D. at the instance of the Sassanian king Khusrau Nushirwan, and from Pahlavi into Arabic by order of the Caliph Al Mansur in the eight century A.D.

Translations

The Pahlavi translation was entitled Kalilah wa Dimnah, from the names of two jackals in one of the stories.

The Arabic version was translated into Persian, Greek and Hebrew.

A German version, Das Buch der Beispiele der Alten Weisen (1483), was curiously enough one of the earliest printed books in Europe.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a number of translations and adaptations appeared in Latin, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and French.

THE FABLES WERE INTRODUCED TO ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND BY SIR THOMAS NORTH, FROM WHOM SHAKESPEARE BORROWED THE TWO APOLOGUES OF THE THREE CASKETS AND THE POUND OF FLESH.

In Europe they were known as the Fables of Pilpay or Bidpai (Vidyapati, a wife Brahman, who plays a leading role in them), and La Fontaine wrote in the Preface to his Fables published in 1678:

"It is not necessary that I should say whence I have taken the subjects of these new fables. I shall only say, from a sense of gratitude that I owe the largest portion of them to Pilpay, the Indian sage."

Thus the tales of Panchatantra merged into the literatures of Asia and Europe.

Migration

Although some scholars still sound discordant note, it has now been more or less conclusively established that the fables actually migrated from East to West, not vice versa.

"We have to admit," says a scholar, "that the beast fable did not begin with him (Aesop), or in Greece at all. We have, in fact, to go to the East and to look to India and burrow in the 'tales within tales' of Hitopadesa to get an idea how old the antiquity of the fable actually is."

"That the migration of fables was originally from East to West, and not vice versa," writes another, "is shown by the fact that the animals and birds who play the leading parts, the lion, the jackal, the elephant, and the peacock, are mostly Indian ones. In the European versions the jackal becomes the fox; the relation between the lion and the jackal is a natural one, whereas that between the lion and the fox is not."

It is in fact a matter of common knowledge that lions, jackals, elephants and monkeys abound in Indian forests and not in Greece.

Quite apart, however, from this reasoning, the probabilities are in favour of India on general grounds.

India is the home of incarnation, it was therefore, natural for Indians to imagine animals acting as men, whose predesessors they were.

In Greece on the other hand, such a belief was at best a "survival" and was no longer living in the thoughts of the people.

Besides, the existence of the "moral" in the fable may be traced back to the Gathas which formed the nucleus of the Jatakas.

Daydreams

Max Muller in a fascinating essay shows how the story of Perretta, La Laitiere et le Pot au Lait, — one of the most famous of La Fontaine's fables, had its source in an Indian tale.

Perretta, carrying a milk-pail on her head, has daydreams of selling her milk for a substantial sum, buying a hundred eggs, selling the chickens, buying a cow and a calf.

The calf kicks his legs, and so does Perretta.

The pail falls down, the milk is spilt, and she only hopes she may escape a flogging from her husband.

In the original Indian version, a Brahman whose begging-bowl is filled with boiled rice dreams of the profits he will make out of it when a famine breaks out.

HE FURTHER DREAMS OF MARRYING A RICH WIFE, TO WHOM HE GIVES A BEATING AND IN HIS SLEEP HE KICKS THE BOWL AND THE RICE IS SPILT.

Another example is provided by the famous Welsh story of Llewellyn and Gelert.

Persian sources, was probably put together at Baghdad soon after the caliphate of Harun al Rashid, an allusion to whom is made in a large number of them.

The most famous of these stories, that of Sindbad the Sailor, has been traced to its distant Hindu source.

By JAGMOHAN MAHAJAN

A man leaves his dog to guard his infant daughter.

When he returns home he is greeted by the dog, whose jaws are covered with blood.

Thinking that it has killed the child, he puts it to death in a fit of rage.

On going in, however, he finds the child sleeping safe and sound in her cradle, with a dead wolf by her side.

In the Indian version in the Panchatantra, the parts of dog and wolf are played by a mongoose and a cobra.

The story of Cinderella provides yet another example.

Cinderella is Suvarnadevi, the Hindu princess whose slipper falls into a lake.

A fisherman finds it and presents it to Prince Ugrabahu who falls into love with the unknown wearer.

All Indian

Another source through which several Indian motifs found their way into mediaeval Europe was the Arabian Nights.

This great collection, which contains a large number of tales derived from Hindu, Greek and

Many European fairy tales found in Grimm or Hans Andersen, including the Magic Mirror and the Seven-Leagued Boots, have also been traced to Indian sources.

One of the most fascinating examples of the migration of a fable is found in the history of Barlaam and Josaphat.

This is the history of the young Christian prince Josaphat whose eyes are opened to the unreality of life and the vanity of this life's pleasures by various distressing sights encountered by him, so much so that he escapes from his palace and becomes an ascetic.

This is indeed curious, as it has now been conclusively proved -- the fact having been pointed out, independently of each other by scholars in France Germany and England — that the story of Barlaam and Josapath is exactly that of the Great Renunciation of Gautama Buddha, as told in the Lalitavistara — nothing more, nothing less — and that Josaphat, the principal character of the story, is the Buddhisat or Bodhisattva.

COPY RIGHT

Shadow Of Hammer And Sickle Hovers Over Vatican

VATICAN CITY.

A few hundred yards from where Pope Pius XII was born—within sight of the hallowed Vatican walls—Communist slogans today are splashed on sign-boards and buildings in black colour-wash.

Schoolboy Eugenio Pacelli would fish in the Tiber river but today he would look across into Trastevere — Rome's "hell's kitchen"—and the Hammer-and-Sickle flags fluttering from some of the buildings.

The most frequent questions addressed to Catholic priests in Italy by the foreigner are:

"How can an Italian reconcile being a Catholic and a Communist at the same time?"

"Why is it that Catholic Italy has so many Communists?"

The answer to the first question is that an Italian cannot reconcile being a Catholic and a Communist at the same time — with one exception. That is, through ignorance.

Reds' Strength

Between 15 and 20 per cent of the population of Italy is illiterate. These people — mostly poor farmfolk in the south and in mountain regions — are confused by what the Communists promise on earth and the Church promises hereafter. The Communist voting strength comes mostly from the ignorant who believe in God but also believe in bread.

They are not excommunicated by the Papal decree forbidding them to be Communists simply because the Church realises most of these people know no better.

The Communists have effectively played the old game of divide and conquer — intensifying rivalries between different regions of Italy but principally between a "prosperous" north and a "poor" south — between northern industry and southern agriculture.

Divide, Conquer

The Communists assail government "bureaucracy" — of which Italy has its full share — and "corruption" in Government — which most Italians admit freely to a starting degree.

Many of those catholics who have joined the party in Italy have cast aside their religious beliefs for one reason or another. They may or may not profess to be Catholics but they never attend Church services, receive the sacraments or contribute in any way toward Church efforts.

What is the future of the Communist Party in Italy? The immediate outlook appears bad for the Reds. Every indication is that they will lose ground in the general elections next spring.

In the past 12 months Italian Communism has suffered one setback after another. Two landmarks in the present decline of Communism in Italy are the summary expulsion from the party Dec. 31, 1956, of Eugenio Reale, one-time treasurer of the party, and the resignation July 23 of Antonio Giolitti, whose father was one of Italy's great pre-world war I statesmen.

Between these two events and since, there has been a "landslide" of resignations all over Italy.

By JOHN J. CASSERLY

The Reds have been rolled back in the elections of factory shop stewards and the Communist-dominated Confederation of Labour has walked out on the party en masse.

In Sardinia, Tuscany, Sicily, Liguria ..... lifetime Reds are walking out.

Reale was a prominent, veteran, dedicated Communist, member of Togliatti's central executive committee, editor of the Red newspaper "L'unita" in Naples and founder of important Communist reviews, judge of the high court of justice for the purge of the Fascists, Assistant Foreign Minister in two Governments, Senator, Ambassador to Warsaw.

Defection

Little by little, Reale began to withdraw his activity from party work, hardly noticed at first. In 1953, he refused to be a candidate in the general elections. His voice seemed to fade away and he was finally expelled without ever explaining the full reasons for his quiet rebellion against the party. He is important because his defection marked the beginning of the Communist decline all up and down the peninsula.

Giolitti quit the party bitterly — a "rebel without a cause." He protested with all his vocal might against what he termed "lack of internal democracy" within the party.

HE ALSO INSISTED THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT A MODEL TO BE COPIED, THAT SOVIET INTERVENTION IN HUGARY WAS A GRAVE ERROR.

Since Giolitti quit the party, it is rumoured that Reds of equal stature are set to walk out — with Hungary a singularly great reason and general disillusionment, a second.

Though, old Palmiro Togliatti still holds the whip over the party today. But his grip appears to be weakening — not because of general lack of leadership, but events in the world are turning against him. Hungary was a horror to Italy — even to the uneducated peasants of the south.

By all odds, the Communist Party should lose ground in next spring's general elections in Italy. But the struggle against it will go on from the top of the Italian boot to the soul of the Vatican.

The Vatican has not the slightest intention of slowing up its struggle with world Communism.

The Holy See envisages its own future in the war against the Kremlin this way:

"An authentic relaxation of tensions does not depend on Catholicism and on the Church, but solely on those who have willed the tension — not only by a profession of militant atheism, a profession which has never been denied, but also by practical and Governmental action aimed at oppressing the Church...."

Speculation

There has been much speculation in recent months about a "reconciliation" between the Holy See and Gomulka's Poland.

This began at the time of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski's arrival in Rome last May.

The Polish Primate then received his Cardinal's red hat which it had not been possible to confer upon him in the Consistory of 1953, a time of great trial for the Church in Poland.

Wyszynski stayed in Italy for 40 days and had two long private audiences with the Pope.

Part of the world press made some generalised but blanket statements about a compromise between the Cross and the Hammer-and-Sickle.

The Holy See specifically warned the press that it was treading on not only "false" but dangerous ground in attributing to the Vatican any compromise with Communism. Namely, Communist Poland, where 27 million Catholics yearn for true religious liberty.

It is true that the Cardinal and party boss Wladislaw Gomulka have had an "understanding" which could be interpreted as Catholicism co-operating with Communism — but in a very restricted sense.

The important consideration is that "peace" has never been made in Poland between the Church and Communism.

There has only been a kind of quiet acquiescence by the Vatican that the Communist Government is a "fait accompli," by Gomulka that Catholicism has some "rights," so that there will be less possibility of a Hungarian-type revolt and a Soviet style reply. But the Church cannot make peace so long as:

The 33 Roman Catholic dioceses in Soviet Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Albania have ceased to exist.

The 14 dioceses in Hungary no longer have any bishops at their head.

And almost all bishops are lacking in the 14 dioceses of Czechoslavia, 26 dioceses in Yugoslavia and another 26 dioceses in Poland.

Clarification

The general impression is that Cardinal Wyszynski gave the Pope all the necessary clarifications about what and why he did in Poland. And that the two prepared, to some extent, for emergency situations in the future.

Vatican circles say the future of the Free World's battle against Communism greatly depends on fruitful collaboration between the United States and the Holy See.

Although the Vatican would scarcely say this officially, because the U. S. has no ambassador to the Holy See, it does and would welcome closer American liaison on the Communist problem.

There is a curious but interesting sidelight in connection with the U. S. and the Holy See. The Vatican annually publishes a list of ambassadors and ministers to the Holy See.

UNLIKE COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT HAVE REPRESENTATIVES AND ARE UNLISTED, THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES APPEARS. BESIDE IT IS A BLANK.

Some diplomats at the Holy See make kindly humour of this and say: "That chap from the United States is a mysterious fellow. Maybe, he's lost his card."

However, these diplomats know seriously that everything done at the Vatican, especially when it's official, has a purpose. That blank space may be a bit of Vatican humour in reverse — leaving the door always open.

But the Vatican is prepared to go it along against Communism — if necessary — for all eternity.

CONCLUDED

LATEST IN CANINE WEAR

An amusing picture from Frankfurt, Germany. It is only fair that, when human beings wrap themselves up in thick coats, their pet dogs should get a warm winter outfit, too. Nicely checked suit and pretty footwear—the tail of which dog would not wag faster at this sight and, besides, their masters need not fear that their pets will catch cold during the coming winter months.

SPORT CHRONICLE

Bombay's Best College At Tennis

Govt. Law College won team championship of the Inter-Collegiate Tennis for the second year on the concluding day at the Wilson College courts on Tuesday. Suntook, third from right (standing) won the triple for second year.

K. N. Santook (Govt. Law) who won the triple crown for the second year is seen receiving the trophy at the hands of Principal C. B. Joshi of Ruparel College

BIGGEST-EVER ENTRY FOR CARDIFF MEET

Wales Claims Many Records For 1958 Commonwealth Games

THE Commonwealth and Empire Games which are to be held at Cardiff, Wales, next July are arousing unprecedented interest, and with the acceptances now received from Ceylon and British Honduras the total number of countries participating is raised to 32, which is eight more than took part in the last Games at Vancouver, Canada. And there is still a possibility that the final figure of participating countries will be further increased.

The number of competitors and officials—estimated by the countries concerned at more than 1,400—will not be known definitely until the various teams have been selected. But it is already obvious that this figure, too, is a record one, and that not only are more countries than ever before sending teams, but that several of the teams will be larger than ever.

Ghana, which competes for the first time as an independent State, has announced its intention of sending an all-male team of 19, though no names have yet been given.

Wales is making every effort to ensure that the 1958 Games shall reflect credit on the host nation, and it is estimated that the Games will cost about £250,000 and that probably £100,000 will be taken in gate receipts. Subscriptions and special events which are being held by 90 separate sports committees throughout Wales will, it is estimated, bring in an ultimate total of about £280,000.

Even at this early stage, nearly half the available accommodation at the Cardiff Arms Park has been taken, but when the public booking office opens in January it is expected that there will be about 20,000 places a day on sale.

Reorganisation and seating construction at the park will, however, considerably limit the capacity of the stadium as only 36,000 will be admitted as compared with the crowd limit of 60,000 set by the police for football games at the park.

ROWING EVENTS

Another record the Welsh are claiming concerns rowing. These events are to be held on Lake Padarn, near Mount Snowdon, in North Wales, and about 160 miles from Cardiff. Mr. E. R. K. Glover, the Games press officer, says the Lake Padarn site is regarded as one of the best of its kind in Europe.

Eight countries have already sent their estimates of the number of men who will vie for honours in 1958. They are Australia, Canada, England, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and South Africa. The total numbers engaged to date in the rowing events are treble those at the last Games at Vancouver in 1954. Australia, England and Canada have notified that they will enter all six rowing events, but some of the other countries have stipulated certain of them.

On the communications side, the most up-to-date devices are to be used. In the arenas, transistor-powered "loud hailers" and walkie-talkie sets will be used, and the progress of the marathon and cycle road races will be relayed to the arenas by mobile radio vehicles.

Schools' Badminton

Bombay Schools' Badminton champion was Kishore Bhatt of Alexandra Girls English Institute. She beat her schoolmate Miss Baldawalla (left) in the final of Bombay High Schools Athletic Association Badminton Tournament for girls held recently.

SUBBA ROW IS A VERSATILE SPORTSMAN

ON the heels of the announcement that Raman Subba Row, 25-year-old Indian born at Croydon, England, has been chosen to captain the Northamptonshire county cricket team next season came the news that he had fought his way to the quarter-finals of the Royal Air Force squash rackets championship at the Lansdown Club.

Subba Row, who has just completed his National Service (obligatory on residents of the United Kingdom), elected to train with the R.A.F. and gained commissioned rank as a Pilot Officer. During the summer he played cricket on occasions for the R.A.F., and adopting squash rackets as a winter sport he has developed marked prowess in this agile and arduous game. But the young Indian's versatility does not end there. At Cambridge University, where he gained his cricket "blue", he also was awarded a "blue" for Rugby fives.

SUBBA ROW

Apart from appearing for Cambridge University on the cricket field, Subba Row also has played for Surrey.

Now elected captain of Northamptonshire, he takes over from Dennis Brookes, a professional who has led the county team for the last four years and who was quite agreeable to step down in Subba Row's favour. Brookes is being given the three-day game against Worcestershire at Narthampton next July as his benefit.

Although he visited India with the Commonwealth team in 1953-54, Subba Row has spent most of his life in England. He was first educated at Whitgift School and there showed brilliant promise on the cricket field.

He was a Cambridge cricket blue" in 1951-53, and in that last year claimed close attention by scoring 1,823 runs with an average of over 50. A left-handed batsman and leg-break and googly bowler, Subba Row first appeared for county champions Surrey in 1953 and was awarded his county cap.

In his first season for Northamptonshire he scored 1,384 runs, including an innings of 260 not out against Lancashire. That was the highest score over made for Northants and the best first-class score of that season. His best bowling performance to date has been his 5 for 21 for Cambridge in an inter-versity match against Oxford.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS MUSTER

By Jack Talbot

Betty Cuthbert In Great Form

At a women's interclub athletics meeting at Sydney Sports Ground on November 30, triple Olympic gold medallist Betty Cuthbert showed style and form that indicate she should shatter world records during the present season

Running against a strong wind, Miss Cuthbert clocked 24 seconds for 220 yds and established a new interclub record. The time was only one-tenth of a second outside the Australian national record of 23.9s that she established last February, close to the finish of the season.

Miss Cuthbert holds the world record of 23.2s for 200 metres. The Russian girl, Miss Itkina, holds the world record of 23.6s for 220 yds.

It was obvious to spectators at the Sports Ground that Miss Cuthbert was running easily and well within herself.

Her coach, Mrs. June Ferguson, said: "I have not asked Betty to prepare especially for record attempts. But she is in such good early season form that I feel she will soon break a world record. Her main training programme this season will be to prepare her for the national championships in March, with Empire Games selection as her target."

At the same meeting Olympian Gloria Cooke set a new State record of 11s in the 80 metres hurdles. This cut two-tenths of a second from the previous record.

New Record For Mile

Australian three-mile champion Albert Thomas of Sydney's St. George Club set a new South Wales record for the mile at the State athletic trials at Sydney Sports Ground on November 29.

His time of 4m 1.5s was the fourth fastest mile by an Australian in Australia. It beat the previous State open record of 4m 5.6s set by John Landy in 1954. It also cut seconds from the previous State resident record of 4m 8s set by former Western Suburbs runner Alec Henderson.

In his great run Thomas beat Botany Club runner Pat Cloessy by 15yds. Olympic Games steeplechase representative Graham Thomas of Western Suburbs Club was third.

Albert Thomas, who is 22, has been in athletics for five and a half years with St. George club. After the race he said that he hoped to test Merv Lincoln of Melbourne, who has broken the four-minute barrier, and Australian champion Herb Elliott of Perth (Western Australia) in the New South Wales interstate match against Victoria in Melbourne early in December.

"During the early part of this season," Thomas said, "I will concentrate on mile events. Then I will go back to three-mile events for Empire Games selection. I must add that I am very hopeful of breaking the four-minute barrier myself before long."

Girl Smashes Swim Record

Thirteen-year-old Sydney girl swimmer Ilsa Konrads set a great record in winning the city's Southern Suburbs 440 yds open freestyle championship on November 29.

She clocked 5 minutes 2.4 seconds—a remarkable time for so young a swimmer. It smashed the Southern Suburbs record of 5m 28.2s held jointly by Lorraine Crapp and Christine O'Farrell by 25.8s.

Ilsa's 15-year-old brother Jon recently beat world 100 metres record-holder John Devitt in a start-of-season swim at North Sydney pool. It is likely that both Jon and Ilsa will represent Australia at the 1958 Empire Games at Cardiff (Wales).

The youngsters were born in Latvia and came to Australia with their parents eight years ago.

Empire Welter Champion For U.S.A.

British Empire welter champion George Barnes of Australia will leave Sydney early in the new year to fight American Virgil Akins in the United States in the world welter title elimination series.

Matchmaker Billy Brown of the International Boxing Club has announced in New York that the fight will take place at the end of January or early in February.

Barnes' manager, Jim Barker, said in Sydney on December 1 that Barnes would spend about four weeks in America to round off his preparation for the bout.

Reports state that the I.B.C. which is promoting the series, has guaranteed Barnes £A1,780, television money and 25 per cent of the gate. It will pay return fares for Barnes and Barker, but the two will have to meet their own expenses in America.

"I am happy with these arrangements," Barker said. "I am now awaiting official confirmation from the I.B.C."

Barnes, who is 30, has resumed training in Sydney. He said that he still wanted to defend his Empire title against Englishman Peter Waterman in London after the world elimination series. He will probably then retire and settle with his wife and family on a pineapple plantation which he has bought in northern Queensland.

SPORTQUIZ

1. **Which were the four runners who returned the same time in the 100 meters final at Helsinki?**
2. **What are Sir Donald Bradman's highest scores in a Test and all other matches?**
3. **Who won most medals at the last Olympics?**
4. **Has Alf Valentine completed 100 wickets in Tests?**
5. **Which are the principal race courses in England?**
6. **Is last year's 1,000 Guineas winner, Titwillow running in today's Guineas?**

(For Answer See Page 16)

Enraged At Behaviour Of Crowd

VIC TOWEEL TO QUIT SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, December 13.

WILLIE TOWEEL, of South Africa, Empire lightweight boxing champion, may never fight again in his country.

Enraged over the behaviour of South African crowds, he hints that when he travels to London next Friday for a meeting on January 14 against 29-year-old Cuban, Orlando Zulueta, he will probably make his home in the United Kingdom for the remainder of his boxing career.

The trouble came to a head with Toweel's victory over the Mexican, Al Nevarez, in Johannesburg a few days ago. A large section of the crowd thought that because Toweel was fighting on "home" territory the referee had awarded him the decision.

"Growled Maurice Toweel, brother and manager of Willie: "South African fight fans are slugger-crazy, with no appreciation of the artistry of true boxing. Take notice that the sportswriters thought we won."

Willie, after listening to a playback of the broadcast commentary, said it was so unfair that listeners got the impression he had lost.

Said Toweel: "I will be glad to be fighting again in Britain, where the fans appreciate me."—NAFEN.

ENGLISH GIRL'S NEW SWIM RECORD

AN 18-year-old English girl swimmer has established a new unofficial world record for the 110 yards backstroke.

The girl—Margaret Edwards—put up her performance at her local baths in a London suburb, but her time cannot be sent forward for confirmation as an international record because the baths is 31 yards, one foot ong—22 yards short of the minimum length for such records.

The present world record is held by the Dutch swimming star, Greetje Kraan, and Margaret did the distance in 73.1 seconds—one-tenth of a second faster.

The remarkable feature about Margaret's swim was that she had done practically no training in the past month, after more than 18 months of almost non-stop swimming in Britain and abroad.

She accomplished her time on the anniversary of her fantastic performance three years ago, when she broke 14 records in one swim.—NAFEN.

Land Added To Davis Cup Squad

Nineteen-year-old Rod Laver of Rockhampton (Queensland) was added to the Davis Cup practice squad on November 29. He is the third left-hander in the squad. The others are Mervyn Rose and Neale Fraser.

The selection of Laver was no surprise. He earned the position by beating third-ranked New South Wales player Warren Woodcock in straight sets in the Queensland championships. Mark in the New South Wales championships, and Herb Flam, American Davis Cup Player, in the South Australian titles.

Travel 150 Miles Away From Venue To See Match!

NEW YORK, December, 12

THE game is in San Francisco on Saturday—a professional football match between the city's team and Baltimore—but 10,000 spectators will leave San Francisco and travel more than 150 miles away in order to see the match.

Reason behind this strange situation is that all tickets for the fixture have been sold out and television coverage of the play is barred by the promoters in a huge zone blanketing the city and outplaying districts.

Some would-be fans are even braving snow covered mountain roads to reach Reno, in Nevada, 220 miles away, where proprietors of casinos have arranged for "bargain" accommodation and special telecasts as lures.—NAFEN.

Anderson Wins State Tennis Title

Mal Anderson of Queensland won his first major Australian title when he beat Mervyn Rose of Victoria 7-5, 6-8, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4 in the singles final of the South Australian tennis championships in Adelaide on November 30. The performance of both contestants was a mixture of brilliant and patchy tennis.

Anderson won the first set, and Rose fought back strongly to take the second and third. When Rose got heavily into arrears in the fourth set, he seemed to let the game go to conserve himself for a big effort in the fifth. However, he started off badly in this vital set and was soon down 1-4. He fought back valiantly to level at 4-all, but Anderson took the next two games and the title.

In the women's singles title, Miss Angela Mortimer of Great Britain played brilliantly to beat Miss Lorraine Coghlan of Victoria 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Coghlan beat Miss Mortimer in the New South Wales titles two weeks earlier. Miss Mortimer excelled in long baseline rallies in Adelaide, kept an impeccable length and often forced Miss Coghlan into errors.

Fijians May Not Affect India's England Tour

LONDON, December 13.

INDIA'S Test tourists of 1959 will not be called upon to share the limelight with cricketers from Fiji.

First class counties' secretaries at their recent annual meeting at Lord's considered a suggestion that a Fijian touring side should visit England for two-and-a-half months in 1959 at the same time as India. From this it has been widely surmised that first class counties would be ready, notwithstanding their other commitments to provide hospitality in the season after next to the Fijians, who play in bare feet and in split calico skirts.

The Fijians go in for terrific batting, lively fast bowling, and they are remarkably agile in the field.

This adds up to so much that any official touring side might well have to regard them as a dangerous counter-attraction.

Any fears which India might have had on these grounds can now be dispelled. Mr. L. C. Jenkins, Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Sports Guild — the organisation which arranges the tours of the Pakistan Eaglets — has for several years past been endeavouring to arrange an English tour for the Fijian Cricket Association.

He said in an interview with NAFEN:

"There is absolutely no chance of any such tour clashing with the Indian tourists in 1959. All that has happened is that Mr. Philip A. Snow, a one-time District Commissioner in Fiji went up to Lord's the other day on behalf of the Manchester Sports Guild informally to ask county secretaries what facilities they would be prepared to offer if a Fijian tour becomes possible. We have yet to get their reactions and we are still in correspondence with Fiji.

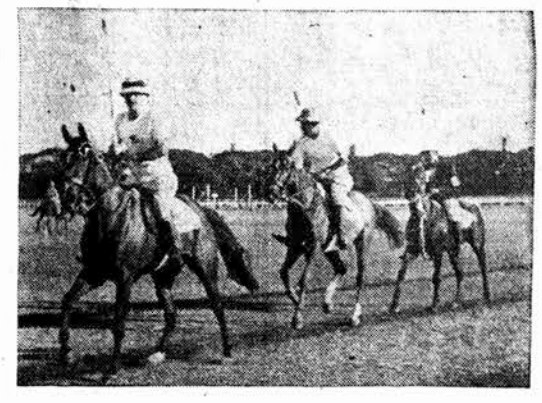
"Correspondence with Fiji takes a very long time and in the best circumstances I cannot see this tour becoming a reality until 1960 at the earliest.

"It has to be remembered also that this is not the first time that the M. C. C. and the first class counties have been approached on behalf of Fiji. These approaches have been made no less than three times in recent years and on each occasion the answer has been that the M. C. C. and the counties were fully committed and could find no place for additional tourists. This could be the eventual answer to the present soundings.

"At the very most, we expect no more than half a dozen counties to accord fixtures for the Fijians if and when they come. If the counties find this impossible, the Manchester Guild will proceed to arrange a tour for the Fijians much on the same lines as for the Pakistan Eaglets."—NAFEN.

NAVY AT ATHLETICS

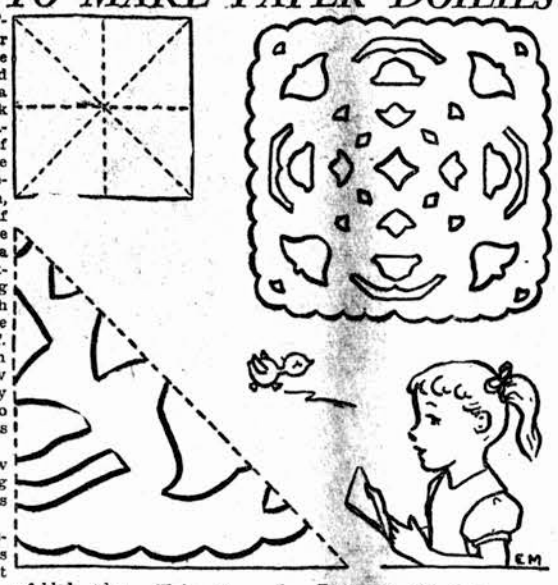
Mrs. Katari, wife of Rear Admiral R. D. Katari, is seen presenting a prize to N. Singh of Vizag Command, who created a new meet record in the pole vault in the Navy's annual athletics held some days ago.



The first three in the Polo Ponies event, they are (l. to r.) Capt. Kothavala, astride Meena, Maj. General Habibullah, on Suraj, and Mr. Muthia on Black Pearl. They finished in that order in the Amateur Riders' Club Polo Ponies event

The PAGE of PUZZLES and PASTIMES

HOW TO MAKE PAPER DOILIES



CONSTRUCTING paper doilies for place settings is a good pastime for a rainy day. A stack of typewriter paper and a pair of scissors are the only materials required. To begin, cut 2 and one-half inches off one long end of a piece of typewriter paper, leaving an 8½-inch square. Fold the square in half. Then fold it in half again. Now fold it diagonally so that the two folded corners meet.

You are now ready to bring out the doilie's "lacy" effect.

Using your scissors, cut scallops along the eight thicknesses of unfolded edge. Then, cutting along the folded edge, snip out a number of odd little shapes. (It's necessary to keep these snips relatively small so that the finished product will lie flat). See pattern above.

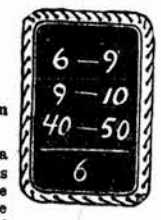
Going Columbus One Better

COLUMBUS reportedly got attention at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella with a simple magical trick—making an egg stand on end. Here's a trick every bit the attention getter Columbus's was that you can do at home. It's spinning an egg on a plate, as illustrated.

Columbus prepared his egg in advance for his performance, and so must you. Boil it hard in an upright position, so that the solid substance settles at one end, Place the prepared egg on the bottom of an inverted plate and start with a gentle revolving motion. Gradually increase speed until egg spins upright.

IT IS WRITTEN THUS...

If from six you take nine
And from nine you take ten,
You wizards now the problem explain.
From forty subtract fifty, and then
Odd enough, just half a dozen will remain.



A RHYMSTER who is also a puzzlist has expressed this freak problem in the above jingle and has the solution to prove that the problem is not impossible. Can you figure it out?

Solution: The figures are written as Roman numerals and subtracted as follows: SIX minus IX leaves 9; IX minus X leaves I; XI minus L leaves X. Thus the remaining letters spell six.

SO YOU THINK YOU'RE SMART!

YOUR ability to answer the following questions may be indicative of how well you'd stack up as a big-money quiz contestant. This batch of brain-teasers has been selected from a compilation of questions answered by high-prize contest winners which appears in the challenging new book, We Dare You to Solve This! by John Paul Adams (Berkley). Questions include a variety of subjects.

If, upon analyzing the results, your vanity needs salve, try the test on others.

1. The highest mountain in the world was first successfully climbed in 1953. Name the mountain and the two men who first reached the top.

2. The necessity for cleanliness and sterilization was not realized until the middle of the 19th century. What was the name of the surgeon who introduced sterilization to the operating room?

3. A funny little old man with a long name helped a girl to spin straw into gold. Who was he?

4. Two South American countries erected a famous statue on their common border. Name the countries and the statue.

5. Prunes and raisins, in their original form, are each known by another name. By what names are they known before going through the drying process?

6. In what church and in what city is Leonardo DaVinci's fresco, "The Last Supper?"

7. Who was the greatest pupil of Greek philosopher Anaxagoras; the most important pupil of Socrates; Plato's most imporant student; and the ruler who was Aristotle's most important pupil?

8. You've seen, after a rainstorm, the refraction of the sun's rays which results in all the colors of the spectrum forming a rainbow. What are the visible colors of the ordinary spectrum?

9. Name the three heavyweight champions immediately preceding Joe Louis.

10. What are the capital cities of these Central American states: Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras?

11. Name two countries whose troops were opposed at Lake Ladoga in World War II.

12. What synthetic has almost completely replaced silk in manufacture of women's stockings?

13. Which of the 48 States is farthest north?

14. State a common name for myopia, caries, patellar reflex.

15. What are the modern names for these old capitals—St. Petersburg, Santa Domingo, Angora, Christiania, Batavia?

Answers: 1. Mount Everest: Tenzing, Hillary. 2. Sir Joseph Lister. 3. Rumpelstiltskin. 4. Chile and Argentina. "Christ of the Andes." 5. Prunes, plums, and raisins. 6. Church—Santa Maria della Grazie, Milan. 7. In order—Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. Alexander the Great. 8. Violet (indigo), blue, green, red, yellow, orange. 9. Braddock, Baer, Charles (City, Marciano, Terrell. 10. Panama City, San Jose, Managua, Tegucigalpa. 11. Russia and Finland. 12. Nylon. 13. Minnesota. 14. Nearsighted-ness, tooth decay, knee reflex. 15. Leningrad, Ciudad Trujillo, Ankara, Oslo, Jakarta.

LINE CLEAR

CLEVELAND.

Judge Felix Matia asked the mother-in-law in a recent divorce action what manner of man her son-in-law might be.

Her answer was: "When I asked him what he was going to give my daughter for Christmas, he said there was a book she should read called '101 ways to commit suicide'."

Judge Matia granted the divorce.

Otherway About

LONDON.

Princess Margaret, scanning the list of guests at a dinner party which she was to attend, came to the name of a well-known British TV personality and commented to the hostess: "I know him, but he doesn't know me."

Painters' Paradise

"I don't think there's anything to beat the English landscape as a pictorial subject, particularly in the winter, when trees have lost their leaves and you get the pattern of branches and twigs against the sky."

—RICHARD GREGORY.

Making It Easy

LONDON.

It's possibly going to be easier for travellers at London airport now that this instruction has been issued:

"To facilitate the smooth flow of passengers, it is imperative that the escalators at all times operate in the same direction as the passenger flow."

It's Anybody's Ball Game

A simple game that will challenge your powers of coordination is made by attaching a small rubber ball to a plastic cup with a piece of string.

Run the string through the ball (a small, solid rubber ball is necessary) with a large needle; tie a knot in the end of the string. Leaving about twelve inches of string between ball and cup, fasten opposite end of string to cup.

Object is to catch swinging ball in cup using only one hand.

You'll find it takes practice to master this challenge, naturally.

If a rubber ball is not readily available, use a small weight such as a washer or fishing sinker.

A Cryptic Tribute

AN extraordinary tribute to honesty is phrased by Kipling in words that you can read by solving the following substitution cryptogram:

JBU AO VDRMZL'U MPO PG

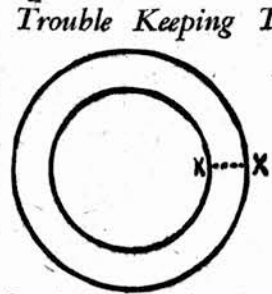
VDR BEPZ APS, ELZ AO'Z

TUEYWO JOGDYO AO

TUDMO

Solution: "But he wouldn't lie if you paid him, and he'd starve before he stole."

Trouble Keeping Track Here



ON the indoor running track at one university, the area enclosed by the outer circle is two and one-fourth times that of the inner circle. In a training grind, two runners, Draggingham and Lagg, started together at X-X (see left). Draggingham, on the inner line, ran a distance of 176 yards. How many yards did Lagg run?

Solution: Lagg ran two hundred and sixty-four yards.

CAN YOU RELY ON MEMORY?

ANY number can play this game—a test of memory and the powers of observation. Place a dozen or more articles on a table—hairpins, tumblers, books, shears, eye-glasses, money, rings, seeds, paper clips, pencils, etc. Permit all players to observe the objects for one minute. Then have them walk to another room where they are to write down as many objects as they can recall.

Remembering everything on the table is not easy. If you think it is, test yourself on the drawing at right. Observe for a brief moment what is on the table. Then cover the page and see if you can list all the objects.

A variation of this game is to have objects with marked characteristics such as an apple with a bite taken out, a glass half-filled with water, a pair of eye-glasses with only one lens, etc. You will observe that this type of object is shown in this illustration. (See if you can recall what's missing in each instance, just for fun).

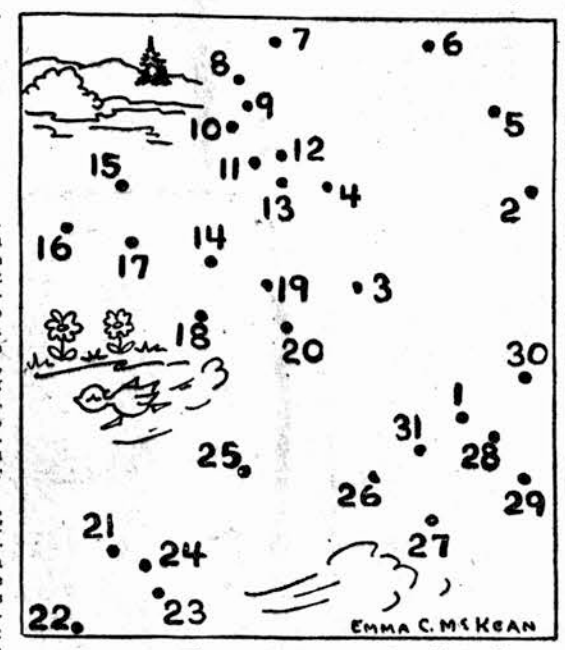
Late For A Date

SOMEONE is in a hurry in the diagram at right but for the moment seems to have disappeared. To restore the missing figure, draw connecting lines from dot 1 to dot 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., up to dot 31. Afterwards, you may wish to color the scene.

Incidentally, speaking of things that cannot be seen, can you think of the answer to this oft-repeated riddle: What is it that nobody has ever seen, but many have heard, that will not speak unless spoken to? Answer quickly, if you can.

Check below to see if you are correct.

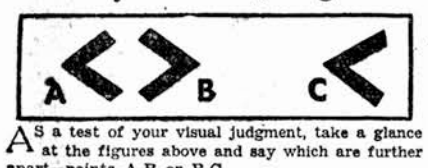
Answer to riddle: An echo.



Enunciation in Good Order?

SEE if you can repeat each of the following sentences rapidly three times: **1. The sun shines on the shop signs. 2. Round the rough and ragged rocks the rugged rascal ran. 3. Sharon shuns sunshine.**

Test of Your Judgment



AS a test of your visual judgment, take a glance at the figures above and say which are further apart—points A-B or B-C.

Answer with your first impression.

Solution: Neither. A-B and B-C are equidistant. The figures are an optical illusion.

Reversing Orders

A HILARIOUS party pastime is produced by a game of "Reverse Orders." Line up the guests and explain that each is to do the exact opposite of whatever he or she is told to do in the course of the game. Any person who does follow directions, not the opposite, is eliminated from the contest. It continues till only one person is left; that person becomes the prizewinner.

Prepare in advance a long list of simple directions, such as "Sit down," "stand up," scratch your left ear," "raise right hand," etc.

Fill in This Musical Message

CAN you fill in the missing letters and complete this musical message? Each missing letter is the name of the note beneath it. Names of notes in spaces may be F-_-C and E. Names of notes on lines may be E-G-B-D- or F.

Here's a clue: It's about an animal from Africa.

Answer: A zebra minus zebra is the wild mountain zebra.

Weight Per Foot?

EACH of two aluminum wires used in a plane weighs four pounds. One of the wires is fifty feet longer than the other, and its weight per foot is one-third of a pound less than the other.

From this, can you find the length of the shorter wire and its weight per foot?

No peeking at the answer.

Solution: If x be the length of the shorter wire then x/3 would be its weight in pounds per foot. Hence x is ten feet and its weight two-fifths pound per foot.

Riddle Me This One

IN what way are a farmer and a laundryman alike?

Answer, quickly.

Answer: They both make their hay.

B.B.C. Won't Fight ITV

Chronicle Correspondent
LONDON.

ONE of the most significant and revealing events in the history of British entertainment has just taken place.

The state-controlled British Broadcasting Corporation has suddenly withdrawn from the undeclared war between itself and commercial television interests.

Although commercial television is without the slightest doubt far more popular than the brand the B.B.C. doles out the B.B.C., far from admitting defeat, simply has ruled arbitrarily that no competition exists.

In other words B.B.C. television assumes the posture of a heavyweight champion scorning to do battle with an insignificant lightweight.

In the strongest criticism of commercial television yet made in public by a member of the B.B.C., Gerald Beadle, director of B.B.C. television, characterised his rivals as "slightly old-fashioned" and described B.B.C. television as "modern, up to date, and devoted to satisfying the requirements of an educated democracy."

The two systems, he asserted in a speech to the Radio Industries Club, were performing completely different functions and the B.B.C. has taken a deliberate decision not to meet the challenge of ITV in the contest for a mass audience.

NO ROOM FOR ELEPHANT

Tours of Europe by motor coach are an increasingly popular kind of holiday, and the life of a courier accompanying them certainly offers variety, if at times there are setbacks and problems. "One of my worst moments," said courier Jacqueline Paterson "was in Pisa, soon after I started, when I pointed out what I thought was the Leaning Tower and, as we got nearer to it, we realised it was a factory chimney."

Couriers, she said, always helped tourists to buy their souvenirs, but the most curious curio that she had ever been asked to find was a live Indian elephant.

Then a protest came from a woman in the coach party who wanted to take the elephant back for a private zoo in South Africa, and the resourceful Miss Paterson succeeded in making the purchase at the Hamburg Zoo. The elephant was, however, too unwieldy to travel in the coach with the other passengers.

What's the Word?

THE figures 123456789 indicate the letters in a certain word. If 871 make a short drink, 259 a floor covering and 634 a fish, what is the nine-letter word?

Answer: The word is "production" and sub-words are nip, rug and cod.

It's Your Move

By Millard Hopper

WHITE sacrifices four out of five men in a gamble to clear the board in one quick play. Can you see how he plays out the game?

White is moving up the board, moves first and wins in three moves.

Solution: White 20-16. Black 11-20. White 18-15. Black 10-19-30. White 32-28-30-21-14-6.

More Important Than Captain

HARTLEPOOL, Eng.

Bo'sun Bob Foster was fined for disobeying his captain's command after a court was told that the trawler Fairy Cove sailed a day late because Foster had an argument with his wife and refused to sail without the customary goodbye kiss from her.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

SOME GUYS COLLECT DOLLS WITH THE FULL APPROVAL OF THEIR LIFE-LONG HELPMATES.

No scandal threatens, since the objects of their affections — many of them beautiful, beguiling and feminine — are safely locked behind glass doors.

These are real dolls, not the damon runyon variety, and the men who collect them are virile, tough-minded and successful.

Unembarrassed by the engrossing hobby which is usually reserved for little girls, some of the world's foremost collectors are men of international renown.

Former French Premier Guy Mollet — a two-fisted politician who heads the French Socialist Party — has proudly assembled 60 dolls to remind him of his world travels and recapture the flavour of his nation's provinces.

At Arras

Mollet, despite his imposing position in Paris and his burning desire to recapture the premiership, is also deputy mayor of the little northern French city of Arras.

It is there, in the modest apartment which he shares with his wife, that Mollet beamingly displays his handsome collection of make-believe gals.

The dynamic politician first began the doll collection for the amusement of his two daughters, Nelly and Jacqueline, who are now married and settled in homes of their own.

Papa, however, kept the dolls and they are on display now in an imposing, glass-windowed case lining the wall of his apartment's entrance hall.

Occasionally, when a visitor shows interest in the collection, the be-spectacled Frenchman slides open the glass doors to let him finger the colourful costumes.

From America

Some of the dolls are small ones which Mollet carried back in his suitcase as souvenirs of the countries visited on official duty.

Several, in fact, are American ones which Mollet caught his fancy wher he visited there as Premier.

ONE OF HIS FAVOURITES IS A DAINTY AMERICAN INDIAN PRINCESS IN HER FULL REGALIA OF FEATHERS AND BRAIDS.

In their colourful costumes and varied coiffures of many nationalities the little figures seem to be bowing and nodding at each other.

Virtually every country of Europe is represented in the collection, but by far the majority are Gallic ladies from each of the French provinces.

A petite doll from Picardy snuggles alongside another from Artois, and both peep admiringly at a buxom blonde from Lorraine.

Partisan Gift

The casual visitor to Mollet's home in Arras is at first baffled by the preference he seems to show for a primitive doll without grace, beauty or refinement of costume.

It is made of cheap fabric, with lumpy stuffing, and you wonder why the sophisticated politician handles it so lovingly — until his eyes light up and he commences the story.

THE HUMBLE LITTLE DOLL, HE DISCLOSES, WAS PRESENTED TO HIM IN MONTENEGRO DURING THE WAR BY A YUGOSLAV WOMAN PARTISAN FIGHTER.

The modest gift was virtually her only possession, except for her weapons and her faith in the cause of freedom.

Mollet was moved almost to tears by her desire to send something of value to his children.

Doll Club

The passion for doll collecting is universal.

In America, some 1,500 avid collectors have banded together as the United Federation of Doll Clubs, Inc. This is no kiddies' society.

Men as well as women happily pay their dues.

The only requirements are that they be at least 18 years old, and that they have their own collection of manikins.

Yearly conventions are held where the members talk shop, sport gold doll pins in their lapels, and report on the dolls their chapter members have made and donated to underprivileged youngsters. Who can say, therefore, that a guy shouldn't love a doll?

BY SIGHT, NOT BY VOICE

"I DON'T think people know the difference between pomp and weight," said commentator Richard Dimbleby with a touch of acerbity when recently he had the unusual task of interviewing himself in the BBC television programme "Panorama," in which as a rule he interviews other people.

In this chat with himself on the monitor screen, which marked Dimbleby's 21 years in broadcasting, he had only one complaint to make — since through television people had come to know him by sight, instead of by voice alone, some of them had begun to call him "pompous" simply because, said Dimbleby, "they can *see* I'm enormous. A thing I can't help at all."

The critics who prefer a "lean and hungry look" are in the minority and Dimbleby is generally acknowledged to be a master of his profession. He joined the BBC as a news observer in 1936 and was a pioneer in this field.

During the war he travelled more than 100,000 miles by air, land and sea as the BBC's first war correspondent, and to many people in Britain and overseas, Royal and historic occasions scarcely seem complete without a commentary by Dimbleby.

Since 1946 he has broadcast for the BBC as a freelance. He is the director of several weekly papers, and has written two war books, a novel, and a biography of Her Majesty the Queen.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six Naye Paise (one Anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Super Cabinet Plan For NATOMayFlop

Chronicle Correspondent
LONDON.

PRIME Minister Macmillan's "super-vabinet" plan for NATO is meeting stiff opposition from all sides in Britain, and will probably receive a cool reception from U.S. during the "summit" meeting of NATO Ministers.

Macmillan thinks the first thing the NATO leaders should do when they assemble in Paris on December 16 is to sign a "charter of inter-dependence."

The key clause in the charter would replace the present permanent council of civil servants with a new "super-cabinet" of 15 Ministers, one from each NATO nation.

The NATO Cabinet would have the power to make decisions that would be binding on all member-nations.

Such decisions might concern stockpiling of nuclear weapons, economic co-operation, and the strategy to be adopted in the event of Soviet attack.

Right-wing Tories are already simmering with revolt because of the new Macmillan plan.

They believe there are no compelling reasons for Britain to surrender any part of its sovereignty.

Apples Change West's Policy

Chronicle Correspondent
LONDON.

IT was only a matter of buying ordinary apples but the move marked a new Western policy for the Middle East.

This is the significance of an almost unnoticed decision by the British government to grant a special quota of 100,000 pounds to Lebanon for the period ending June 30, 1958, for the purchase of Lebanese apples.

It is evident that from now on the Western powers are going to assist those Middle East countries which are prepared to co-operate with the West without fearing subservience to it and without taking a violently anti-Western line.

In a joint announcement by the Foreign Office — which usually doesn't worry its head about apples — and the Board of Trade, it was explained that the granting of the special quota to the Lebanon was being done "to help one of our friends in the Middle East whose biggest traditional market for apples has recently been denied her."

Egypt has normally taken substantial quantities of Lebanese apples but Egypt is now so short of foreign currency that she is no longer doing so.

Germany has also decided to buy apples from Lebanon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

MALKANI'S GRAND SPRINT DOUBLE; DALVI'S SUPERLATIVE ALL ROUND DISPLAY; ZITO'S RELAY RUN HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LAST DAY

Varsity Athletics End In Blaze Of Glory For Khalsa

By ANTHONY SEQUEIRA
(Former Varsity Walk Champion And Record Holder)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH THE PODAR AND TEHMINA KANGA TROPHIES, THE SYMBOLS OF SUPREMACY IN THE MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS MARKED "DESTINATION—KHALSA." AND THE FR. FELL MEN'S AND WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHIES ALREADY EARMARKED FOR NARENDRAKANT DALVI AND MARY LEELA RAO, THE INTEREST OF THE LARGE CROWD PRESENT ON THE CONCLUDING DAY OF THE THREE-DAY BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC MEET AT THE SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL STADIUM, TH IS EVENING, WAS FOCUSSED ON SOME OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES. THE RESULTS OF WHICH SAW SIX UNIVERSITY RECORDS BY THE BOARD AND TWO EQUALLED IN A CARD OF FIFTEEN FINALS.

Narendrakant Dalvi, the former Maharashtra star and winner of the men's individual honours for the second consecutive year, was easily the hero of the meet, winning four events besides a second and third place, breaking four University records in the process, to register an astonishing all-round performance.

In the women's section, Olympian Mary Leela Rao, now in Khalsa's colours, who kept out of the 200 metres final today, also reigned supreme among the women for the second year, winning five events and setting two records.

It was a fluent display by State sprint double champion Tarachand Malkani who dethroned the holder C. Subramaniam Mani (Khalsa) easily, equalling the 100 metres record held jointly by 4 athletes, and breaking the 200 metres record, that gave the Xaverians, badly beaten in the men's team championship, their only two trophies gained in this meet.

Ruparel's Fali Panthaky did well to claim a cycling double for the third year in succession.

The 4 x 100 metres relay went to Khalsa who prevailed over Xavier's by over 10 metres to lower the record, but later St. Xavier's scored a thrilling win over Khalsa in the 4 x 100 metres relay also to set a record.

The mile relay was easily the most exciting event of the day. With the first leg of each team even, Sonadri Rao gave Khalsa a 3 metres lead against John Day, which was neutralised by Desmond D'Cunha with S. Y. N. Shetty surprisingly sticking to his heels throughout. In the last lap, Zito Extross, a former University 400 metres champion and 800 metres record holder, displayed great determination to ward off a spirited bid for victory by current champion Ratnakar Shetty, to give his team victory and the record

SOPHIA'S JUDY ALMEIDA, THE HIGH JUMPER, GAVE THE STATE SELECTORS WHO DROPPED HER FROM THE STATE TEAM TO THE NATIONALS LAST YEAR AFTER CLOSE OF ENTRIES FOR NO APPARENT REASON, AN UNKIND REMINDER OF THEIR ERROR, WHEN SHE LOWERED DOUBLE INTERNATIONAL MARIE SIMOES'S SEVEN YEAR OLD UNIVERSITY RECORD OF 4 FEET 6¼ INCHES, WITH A CONFIDENT DISPLAY.

Major-General P. N. Kirpal, GOC, Bombay Area, was the guest of honour, and Mrs. Kirpal gave away the trophies and medals.

The results of the finals were:

MEN'S EVENTS

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES: Didicus D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 1; G. S. Ghai (Khalsa) 2; Mohindar Singh Anand (Khalsa) 3. Time: 16.9 seconds.

100 METRES RUN: Tarachand Malkani (St. Xavier's) 1; C. Subramaniam Mani (Khalsa) 2; Narendrakant Dalvi (Khalsa) 3. Time: 11.0 seconds. Equals Meet Record set by Joffre D'Mello (St. Xavier's) in 1943-44 and equalled by Lou Creed (St. Xavier's) in 47-48. Owen Pinto (G.M.C.) in 50-51 and Ronald Tobin (St. Xavier's) in 53-54.

200 METRES RUN: Tarachand Malkani (St. Xavier's) 1; C. Subramaniam Mani (Khalsa) 2; Darryl D'Souza (Ruparel) 3. Time: 22.6 seconds. New University Record. Old record: 22.7 seconds set by Lou Creed (St. Xavier's) in 47-48 and equalled by Owen Pinto (G.M.C.) in 50-51.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RACE: Fali Panthaky (Ruparel) 1; Neville R. Joshi (Podar) 2; Perviz Irani (Khalsa) 3. Time: 6 minutes 48.7 seconds.

4,000 METRES LAP CYCLE RACE: Fali Panthaky (Ruparel) 1; Neville R. Joshi (Podar) 2; Perviz Irani (Khalsa) 3. Time: 6 minutes 44.6 seconds.

RUNNING LONG JUMP: Narendrakant Dalvi (Khalsa) (22 feet 7-1/2 inches) 1; Peter D'Souza (Ruparel) (20 feet 6-1/2 inches) 2; Didicus D'Souza (St. Xavier's) (20 feet 2-1/2 inches) 3. Dalvi's distance is a New University Record. Old record: 22 feet 0-1/2 inch by Terence LeFebour (St. Xavier's) in 47-48.

THROWING THE DISCUS: Narendrakant Dalvi (Khalsa) (114 feet 6 inches) 1; S. K. Alva (Government Law) (109 feet 0½ inch) 2; C. Sonadri Rao (Khalsa) (106 feet 1 inch) 3. Dalvi distance is a New University Record while Alva equals the old record set by Gustad R. Irani (St. Xavier's) in 53-54.

1,500 METRES RUN: Edward Haeems (R. D. National) 1; Cedric de St. Maria (R. D. National) 2; U. R. Puthran (Kishinchand) 3. Time: 4 minutes 32.1 seconds.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: Khalsa (F. R. Mistry, N. G. Dalvi, C. S. Rao and C. Subramaniam) 1; St. Xavier's (Placido Fonseca, Agnelo D'Costa, Didicus D'Souza, Tarachand Malkani) 2; Ruparel (Francis D'Souza, Darryl D'Souza, Peter D'Souza and Simon Coutinho) 3. Time: 44.6 seconds. New University Record. Old record: 45.2 seconds set by St. Xavier's in 47-48 and equalled by Khalsa in the heats.

4 x 400 METRES RELAY: St. Xavier's (Agnelo D'Costa, John Day, Desmond D'Cunha and Zito Extross) 1; Khalsa (Terence D'Mello, C. Sonadri Rao, S. Y. N. Shetty and Ratnakar Shetty) 2; Ruparel (Francis D'Souza, Darryl D'Souza, Raghavendra Rao and Peter D'Souza) 3. Time: 3 minutes 34.3 seconds. New University Record. Old record: 3 minutes 35.7 seconds set by St. Xavier's in 1949-50.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

200 METRES: Cecilia Pais (Sophia) 1; Navaneetham Rao (Khalsa) 2; Margaret Correa (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 27.3 seconds.

THROWING THE JAVELIN: Gool Irani (Government Law) (75 feet 2 inches) 1; Gulshan Irani (St. Xavier's) (71 feet 3 inches) 2; Katy Mehta (St. Xavier's) (52 feet 3 inches) 3.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: Judith Almeida (Sophia) 1; Cecilia Pais (Sophia) 2; Lavender D'Souza (Sophia) 3. Height: 4 feet 7 inches. NEW UNIVERSITY RECORD. Old record: 4 feet 6½ inches by Marie Simoes (Sophia) in 1949-50.

1,500 METRES CYCLE RACE: Nergish Vacha (St. Xavier's) 1; Nirmala Patruni (Khalsa) 2; Nergish Mullan (St. Xavier's) 3. Time 3 minutes 52.1 seconds.

4 X 100 METRES RELAY: Khalsa Bapai Katpitia, Bernadette Mascarenhas, Navaneetham Rao, M. Leela Rao) 1; Sophia (Maggie Fernandes, Ginger Pinto, Monica Fernandes, Cecilia Pais) 2; St. Xavier's (Margaret Correa, Blanche Saldanha, Vera Masani, Katy Mehta) 3. Time 55.1 seconds.

MAJOR AWARDS

PODAR MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY: Khalsa College.

TEHMINA B. KANGA WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY: Khalsa College.

FR. FELL MEN'S INDIVIDUAL TROPHY: Narendrakant Dalvi (Khalsa).

FR. FELL WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL TROPHY: Mary Leela Rao (Khalsa).

GOVERNOR'S CUP AND BOTTLEWALLA CUP: for men's 100 metres: Tarachand Malkani St. Xavier's.

KAIKUSHROO COOPER CUP: for women's 100 metres: Mary Leela Rao (Khalsa).

FINAL POSITIONS

MEN'S TEAM: Khalsa (95 points) 1; St. Xavier's 69 (points) 2; Ruparel (18 points) 3; National (11 points) 4; Podar and Government Law (6 points each) 5; Jai Hind and Kishinchand (1 point each) 7.

WOMEN'S TEAM: Khalsa (42 points) 1; Sophia (29 points) 2; St. Xavier's (14 points) 3; Government Law (11 points) 4.

Bangalore Sub-Area Steal All Honours In Army Wrestling

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AS expected the Bangalore Sub-Area matmen stole the limelight in the semi-finals of the Southern Command Wrestling Championships being held here, at the 6 Docks Engineers Arena this evening.

Bangalore won seven bouts except the bantam weight class. Secunderabad won 5 bouts, Poona 3, Jubbulpore and Bombay one each.

Recruit Tribeno Singh of Jubbulpore put up a splendid show against Bangalore's Sidappa Kankar before going down in a close bout in the Light Heavy Weight class. Both the wrestlers showed a sound knowledge of the various holds and technique, and provided the best fare of the evening

The Southern Command Wrestling Championship is conducted on the league system in which Army wrestlers from Bangalore, Poona, Jubbulpore, Secunderabad and Bombay are participating.

The finals will be held tomorrow. Major-General P. N. Kirpal, G.O.C., Bombay Area will distribute the prizes

The results were:—

FLY: L/Nk. Krishanji Yadav (Bangalore) beat Sep. Bale Ram (Secunderabad) on points; Spr. Maroto Suttar (Poona) beat Nk. Tulsi Ram Khot (Jubbulpore) on points.

BANTAM: L/Nk. Shankar Jadhav (Poona) beat Sep. Krishan Waghmare (Jubbulpore); Sep. Nafe Singh (Secunderabad) beat Sep. Shankar Katkar (Bangalore).

FEATHER: Sep. Shri Kant Gouranavar (Bangalore) beat Spr. Hindu Rao Patil (Poona) on points; Sep. K. R. Kelekar (Secunderabad) beat Spr. Hindu Rao Patil (Poona) on points.

LIGHT: Rect. Mahavir Yadav (Jub) beat Sep. Ramu Nikam (Bombay); Sep. Dharmu Bhindigiri (Bangalore) w.o. L/Nk. Kali Ram (Secun); L/Nk. Pandurang More (Poona) beat Rect Mahavir Yadav (Jub).

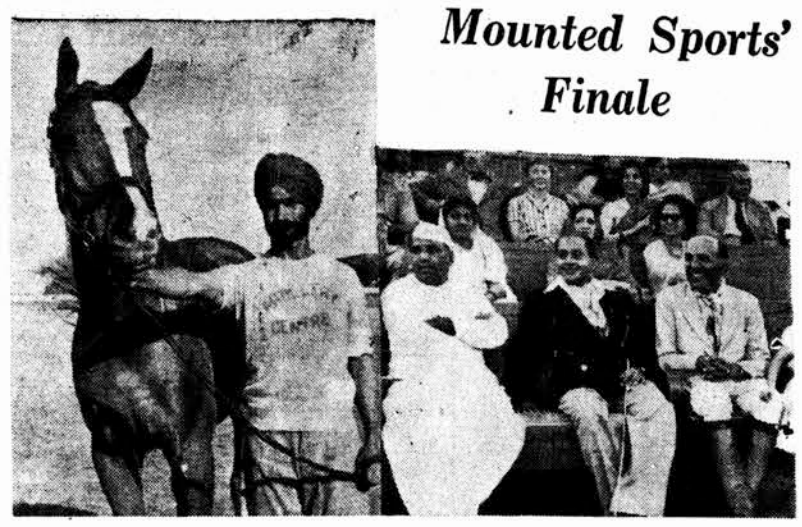
WELTER: L/Nk. Ramprasad (Bombay) beat Spr. Dyanu Patil (Poona); L/Nk. Babu Rao Pisal (Bang) beat Sep. Vishnu Sulanke (Jub).

MIDDLE: Nk. Sada Shiv Mondge (Bang) beat L/Hav. Hanumant Mane (Poona); Nk. Giani Ram (Secun) beat Sep. Chander Dev Ram (Bom).

LIGHT HEAVY: Sep. Sidappa Kankar (Bangalore) beat Rect. Tribeni Singh (Jub) on points; Sep. Chot Ram (Secun) beat Sep. Ram Surat (Bombay) on points.

HEAVY: L/Nk. Chand Ram (Secunderabad) beat L/Nk. Ram Das (Bombay) on points; Sep. Venkat Kanse (Bangalore) beat L/Nk. Brahm Dev Singh (Jubbulpore) on points.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Private Ltd., By MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1. Editor: D. C. PATOLE.



The picture on the left shows JAGGIT, with rider Hav. Kartar Singh (right) of the Artillery Centre, was judged the best horse in the show, in the Amateur Riders' Club's Mounted Sports, on the last day, Saturday. On right (left to right) are the Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, the Maharaja of Gwalior, and Major-General Habibullah of the N. D. A.

Mounted Sports' Finale

This Year's Meet Was The Best

JAGGIT ADJUDGED BEST IN HORSE SHOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Amateur Riders' Club of Bombay have every reason to be proud of their efforts in making this year's Polo Tournament, Horse Show and Mounted Sports easily the best ever show they have put on in their fifteen years of such promotions, the credit for which, no doubt, must solely go to the energetic man at the helm of the club's affairs, Vasant Banker.

This year's meet concluded this evening in the presence of a record crowd at the Mahaluxmi race course. Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan was more than a mere guest of honour at the function. He was a very interested spectator as well, and distributed the prizes later in the evening.

The most interesting item on the programme was the exhibition polo game between two scratch sides, Gwalior and Chettinad. The match was a keen tussle throughout, with all the eight players very often rising to great heights. In an exciting finish, the Gwalior team scraped home by three goals to two.

For the winning side, Cadet Sodhi scored twice and Jamadar Harchan Singh once, while for the losers Jamadar Pasha and M. V Prakash were the goals-scorers. Beside these goals-scorers, Capt. Kothavala and Capt. Z. K. Wadia completed the Gwalior team, and Major General Habibulla and M. A. Muthial were the other two of the Chettinad team.

In the annual horse show, Artillery Centre's chestnut Indian gelding "Jagjit" was adjudged the best Horse of the year.

The event for the kiddies—the Musical Rings—was a great attraction, as usual, for the tiny tots, and there were so many entries that it had to be divided into two sections—the Seniors and the Juniors.

Prince Madhavrao Scindia of Gwalior, following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, won the seniors event, while Elizabeth Watson was the best from the juniors.

The last item on the programme was the trick riding and vaulting exhibition by the Instructors of the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, who thrilled the big crowd with the magnificence of their performance—and fully deserving of the vociferous applause it received.

Goalless Draws At Lloyds Reclamation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Francis Gama the former Lusitanians right half-back now back in the city did service for the Goans Sports Club as right-inner, in their match against Young Sports which ended in a goalless draw in the Senior Hockey League at the Lloyds Reclamation ground this evening.

There was little of note in the match both defences dominating.

In the later match the battle of the Railways, holders Central were held goalless by Western.

Both the goalkeepers were in good form and prevented a score.

Western's Karim received a nasty hit on the leg during play, but medical attendance was unavailable on the spot.

In the Women's League another goalless encounter was witnessed between Janchgani Pansies and the Jays.

VIDARBHA ALL OUT FOR 166 RUNS

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

Exactly one hour before the close of play on the first day of the Central Zone Ranji Trophy match Vidarbha were all out for 166 in their first innings aaginst Uttar Pradesh.

When stumps were drawn for the day Uttar Pradesh had made 31 runs for the loss of two wickets—UPI.

Maharashtra All Out For 197 In First Innings Of Ranji Trophy League; Bombay 44 For No Loss

Umrigar Takes Five Wickets For 38 Runs

POONA, December 14.

MAHARASHTRA were all out for 197 runs in their first innings against Bombay, on the first day of the three-day match between them, in the West Zone of the Ranji Trophy League played here today, on the Club of Maharashtra grounds.

R. G. Nadkarni was the highest scorer among Maharashtra batsmen with 40 runs to his credit, followed by Sidhaye with 38.

Bombay's captain, Polly Umrigar did most of the damage to Maharashtra side. He bagged five of their wickets with an excellent bowling analysis of 24-9-38-5.

Bombay in reply scored 44 runs for no loss, when the stumps were drawn for the day, with Kamat and Apte batting with 31 and 12 runs respectively.

SCORE-BOARD

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)

V. R. Chandorkar c Diwadkar b Guard 5, H. A. Naik b Ramchand 1, Sher Mohmed run out 33, R. G. Nadkarni c Kamat b Umrigar 40, Y. P. Sidhaye hit wicket b Umrigar 38, S. W. Sohoni b Umrigar 5, B. B. Kharat c Tamhane b Umrigar 9, R. S. Bhosle c Apte b Diwadkar 29, Kudus Khan c Hardikar b Umrigar 4, A. K. Balooch b Avinash Desai 26, D. S. Hoshi not out 5, Extras 2, Total 197.

Fall of wickets: 1-6, 2-6, 3-74, 4-98, 5-104, 6-132, 7-133, 8-139, 9-189, 10-197.

Bowling Analysis: Ghulani Guard 12-3-28-1; Ramchand 8-0-34-1; Polly Umrigar 24-9-38-5; Avinash Desai 11-3-29-1; Sharad Diwadkar 29-7-66-1.

BOMBAY (1st innings)

P. K. Kamat batting 31, A. L. Apte batting 12, Polly Umrigar, Rusi Modi, G. S. Ramchand, N. S. Tamahane, H. T. Amoroliwalla, Avinash Desai, Sharad Diwadkar, M. S. Hardikar and Gulam Guard to bat, Extras 1, Total (for no loss) 44.

Bowling Analysis S. W. Sohoni 5-1-23-0; B. B. Kharat 6-1-11-0; A. K. Balooch 2-1-5-0; R. G. Nadkarni 4-3-1-0; D. S. Joshi 3-0-3-0.

Hyderabad Likely To Take Lead

HYDERABAD, Dec 14.

At close of play Hyderabad had made 46 runs for the loss of two wickets on the first day of the South Zone Ranji Trophy match against Kerala who were earlier all out for 162 runs in their first innings.—UPI.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(The Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. **Remigio, Herb Mackinley, E. MacDonald Bailey and F. D. Smith all with 10.4 seconds.**
2. **In Tests 334 vs. England at Leeds in 1930, and in all matches 452 not out for N.S.W. vs. Queensland in 1929-30.**
3. **Russia: 36 gold, 29 silver and 30 bronze.**
4. **Yes, up to end of 1956 he had taken 120 wickets for an average of 27.96.**
5. **Epsom, Newmarket, Ascot and Doncaster.**
6. **No. The classics are only for a particular age group, and a horse can run only but once in his lifetime in a classic.**

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The seventh Bombay State Junior Weightlifting Championships and sixth Bombay Shree (junior) Best Physique contest will be held at the Matunga Athletic Club premises on Saturday and Sunday, December 14 and 15 respectively.

Fine Century By S.G. Thakkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fine century by S G Thakkar of Premier Automobiles against Elephant Oil Mills featured the first day's play in the 'C' Division of the 'Times of India' Cricket Shield for Offices at the Cross Maidan, this afternoon.

The impressive bowler of the afternoon was Vishoo Bedkar of Murphy Radio Sports Club against Anglo-French, who were skittled for 58. He claimed seven wickets for 7 runs. The scores were:

AZAD MAIDAN: Central Bank 230 for 2 (P Thanawalla batting 64, N Saingapore batting 76, T Balsara 59) vs. T T Krishnamachari.

AZAD MAIDAN: Anglo-French 58 (A B Pradhan 22; Vishoo Bedkar 7 for 7) vs. Murphy Radio 19 for 3 (Manilal 2 for 11).

AZAD MAIDAN: Lever Bros. 126 for 1 (T G Chavan batting 80, P Devappar batting 14) vs. Lloyds Bank.

AZAD MAIDAN: British Bank of Middle East 175 for 7 (Mohan Pillai batting 87, Rusi Dordi 24; H P Mehta 3 for 51, Jayantilal 2 for 28) vs. Hind Cycles.

AZAD MAIDAN: Manners 131 for 5 (M R Kini batting 49, M B Nadkarni 25; M Raje 3 for 32) vs. Bombay Dyeing.

CROSS MAIDAN: Hong Kong and Shanghai 81 for 7 (S G Rane 31, D S Aras 3 for 28, B S Shetty 2 for 22) vs. Life Insurance Corporation.

CROSS MAIDAN: Mafatlal Gagalbhai 187 (S G Limaye 41, A D Munim 36; G Shah 6 for 22, Powar 4 for 57) vs. National Rayon 2 for no loss.

CROSS MAIDAN: Shawlace Sandoz 125 (V W Dhamnaskar 37, K S Kholkar 3 for 16, P V Bidkar 3 for 29) vs. Accountant General 1 for 1 (C Dias 1 for 0).

CROSS MAIDAN: Premier Automobiles 178 for 6 (S G Thakkar 100, G P Katge batting 24, A M Pota 20; D D Wagh 5 for 46) vs. Elephant Oil Mills.

MYSORE LEAD BY THREE RUNS

BANGALORE, Dec 14.

Mysore obtained the first innings lead over Madras with four wickets in hand in the South Zone Ranji Cricket championships here today.

At the end of second day's play Mysore made 289 runs for the loss of six wickets in reply to 286 of Madras.

Nazareth of Mysore scored his first century in the Ranji Trophy and he remained unbeaten with 152 runs to his credit.—UPI.

New Court For BSLTA Opened

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M D Bhat, ICS president of the Censor Board who was the Guest of Honour, declared open the second Tennis Court at the Bombay State Lawn Tennis Association's premises at the Cooperage this evening.

Prior to this inaugural function Mr. D M Khatau, president of the Association in a brief speech gave a short resume of the progress of this Association.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of a pretty Souvenir to Mr R A Wagle by the Guest of Honour for his meritorious 18 years service.

Before the guests dispersed after a tea party they were entertained by two exhibition Tennis matches played by the local talent of today and yester-years.

Gujarat 149 For No Loss

SANGLI, Dec. 14.

At draw of stumps today the second day of the three-day match between Baroda and Guparat in the Western Zone Ranji Trophy League Cricket, Gujarat had scored 149 runs for no loss of wicket.—UPI.

Durand Soccer

NEW DELHI, Dec 14.

Maharashtra Football Association beat WIMCO (Madras) by two goals to nil in the Durand Football Tournament here today.—UPI.

Greek Offer For Alec Stock

LONDON, December 14.

Alec Stock now advising his old club Leyton Orient on training and coaching is reported to have received a "no limit" offer to take charge of the Greek First Division Club Ethnikos of Athens.

It was only recently that Stock left the Italian club Roma after a short reign as coach. Two Greek millionaires behind Ethnikos are aiming to completely reorganise the club to put it on the European football map.—NAFEN.

Latest Spurts

Chronicle Track Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

TITWILLOW (Kadam) moved attractively with JOHN BEAR (Deshmukh) over four furlongs and returned 51 seconds.

WALL OF DEFENCE (D'Monte) showed out from AMBUSCADO (Deshmukh) and ESTRELLITA (RB) when travelling over three furlongs. Timing: 38 seconds.

GOLDEN JUBILEE (Purtu) covered four furlongs in 51 seconds. He is fit and well.

BHOOT-NATH (Rajoo) and AFTAB (RB) were not extended when sent over four furlongs. Timing: 56 seconds.

Sunny Downs Can Win 1,000 Guineas

GOLDEN SPOT IS DAY'S BEST BET

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 1,000 GUINEAS, THE FIRST CLASSIC RACE OF THE SEASON, WHICH IS THE ATTRACTION IN THE CARD DRAWN FOR THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE WINTER RACES HAS A FIELD OF TWELVE THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.

The terms race, which has a total stake of Rs. 41,750, is an open race. Maharaja of Kashmir's Sunny Downs which is likely to find most support in the race is made my first choice but her task will not be quite easy. She will have to withstand the challenge of Vilasinee who ran a great race the other day in the Maharaja of Morvi's Gold Cup.

One cannot also ignore the chances of Saucy Marinette. Gazelle and Grand Slam. The first-named has been tracking well, while Gazelle who won over a mile on the second day was in great difficulties when placing fourth in her subsequent race.

Twice victor of Symbol of Love, Grand Slam is also capable of taking us by surprise in the fillies classic.

Maharaja of Gwalior's Lough Ine is likely to hold back Raj Tilak in the Homi Mody Cup. The race to be run over ten furlongs has only six probable starters.

DAY'S BEST BET

I make Golden Spot my best bet for Sunday's race. Rajah of Ramnad's colt got his last race for the mere asking. Monkshood is again likely to run second.

Juveniles will be in action for the first time this season and sixteen have accepted for the scurry in the Gholvad Plate.

Ratified is in most advance condition at the moment, and the grey filly is likely to be challenged by Regal Flower and Flying Diadem.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 — 1-45 p.m.

THE KALYAN PLATE—1M

RATNA PRABHA (Kasbekar)	9	4
DARK RIBBON (S Chavan)	9	3
PRITUM (Medhe) ...	8	10
OCEAN PRINCE (Shiba) ..	8	8
IRAN (Dalpat Singh) ...	7	10
MURAD (B Khalil) ...	7	9
HAPPY DREAM (—) ...	7	8
LEGIONNAIRE (Purshottam) ...	7	7
PIXIE WAY (Shivaji) ...	7	6

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1	Ratna Prabha	Murad
2	Ratified	Regal Flower
3	Gay Lordling	Star of Abu, if ab. Maruti
4	Salman	Ocean Star if ab. Mustang
5	Sunny Downs	Vilasinee
6	Pleasure Bent	Princess Usha
7	Lough Ine	Raj Tilak
8	Tarsus	Arti, if ab. Arctic Knight
9	Golden Spot	Monkshood

CHOICE TREBLE
Ratna Prabha—Pleasure Bent—Golden Spot
FLUKES
Ardent Hope—Happy Lad

2 — 2-15 p.m.

THE GHOLVAD PLATE—5F

STATESMAN (Eldin) ...	8	7
GAME LAD (Md. Yusuf) ...	8	7
PADAM (Dasrath S) ..	8	7
PILIBHIT (Sardar Singh) ..	8	4
COUNCELLOR (Shiba) ...	8	7
OUR PET (Damodar) ...	8	4
KUN KAAN (—) ...	8	7
F. DIADEM (Kheem S) ...	8	7
RAQUEEB (—) ...	8	7
VENUS (Ganpat S) ...	8	4
ANASTASIA (Lewis) ..	8	4
R. FLOWER (S Chavan) ...	8	4
FREE PIPITS (—) ..	8	4
MINERVA (W Bell) ...	8	4
ERIN DUST (—) ...	8	4
RATIFIED (Jagdesh) ...	8	4

3 — 2-45 p.m.

THE HOTGI PLATE Div. I—1M

G. LORDLING (A Khan)	9	4
N. DAUGHTER (Shiba) ...	9	3
ORCHIS (Damodar) ...	9	2
CELERINE (Dasrath S) ...	8	13
AMBUSCADO (Deshmukh)	8	13
STEALER (Ganpat S) ...	8	12
MARUTI (B Khalil) ...	8	11
M. KALASH (Purtu S) ...	8	10
STAR OF ABU (—) ...	8	10
SPARTA (J Bhosle) ...	8	8
ARDENT HOPE (Dalpat S)	8	6
SABRINA (Kadar) ...	8	5

4 — 3-15 p.m.

THE HOTGI PLATE Div. II—1M

FREE KISS (—) ...	9	4
OCEAN STAR (—) ...	9	0
HAPPY LAD (Gopal V.) ..	8	13
SABRHEA (Gangaram) ...	8	12
WALL OF DEFENCE (Deshmukh) ...	8	11
MUSTANG (Kadar) ...	8	10
THUNDERER (Ganpat S)	8	8
SALMAN (B Ahmed) ...	8	8
INFERNO (Dalpat S) ...	8	4
INDY (Tasi) ...	8	2
RAJ MUKUT (Mod S) ...	7	10
NECK TIE (—) ...	7	7
DESERT LIGHT (Dinkar)	7	6
AMICO MIO (Vakil) ...	7	0

5 — 3-45 p.m.

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1957)—1M

SAUCY MARINETTE (Jagdesh) ...	8	7
SUNNY DOWNS (S Chavan)	8	7
ROOP KALASH (Kheem S)	8	7
AMAR-ASHA (Durr) ...	8	7
D. VALLEY (Dasrath S) ...	8	7
KAILAS DEVI (Purtu S) ...	8	7
VILASINEE (Evans) ...	8	7
GAZELLE (Foley) ...	8	7
GRAND SLAM (Shiba) ...	8	7
LUMIERE (Lewis) ...	8	7
RIVULETTE (Damodar) ...	8	7
PUNJABI CHHAIL (—) ...	8	7

6 — 4-15 p.m.

THE KARACHI PLATE—1M, 1F

PLEASURE BENT (A Khan)	9	5
GREAT BIRNAM (Foley) ...	9	2
NOMELIE (—) ...	9	1
TUDOR BOUQUET (—) ...	9	0
ANNDATA (Evans) ...	9	0
BORITA (Md. Yusuf) ...	8	10
PRINCESS USHA (Durr) ...	8	8
PRINCESS YASHODHARA (Dinkar) ...	7	4
ROADBORNE (—) ...	8	8
G. PRINCESS Kheem S) ..	8	7
LIMIT & LIMIT (J Bhosle)	7	8
SANSAR (Medhe) ...	7	8
STAR FLASH (—) ...	7	6
BUSHER (Vakil) ...	7	5
H. COLUMN (Rajoo) ...	7	5
ROYAL LUCK (—) ...	7	3
SURYA MUKHI (W Bell)	7	3
CHHOTA SAHIB (Bhimrao)	7	2

7 — 4-45 p.m.

THE HOMI MODY CUP—1¼M

RAJ TILAK (Purtu S) ..	9	4
GAREEB PARVAR (Evans)	8	12
NAVAL HONOUR (Lewis)	8	10
TWO ROYALS (Kheem S)	8	10
LOUGH INE (Durr) ...	8	7
GENUINE (Shiba) ...	7	2

8 — 5-15 p.m.

THE VIRAR PLATE Div. II—1M

PINNACLE (Durr) ...	9	4
MEHER (W Bell) ...	9	3
TARSUS (Foley) ...	8	13
JEWEL KEY (Rajoo) ...	8	13
NAVAL HONEY (S Chavan)	8	11
ARTI (Kheem S) ...	8	7
TITWILLOW (Swinburn)	8	3
PANSY (Shiba) ...	7	11
ARCTIC KNIGHT (Lewis)	7	10
I. GODDESS (Shivaji) ...	7	7
BEWARE (—) ...	7	7
GOLDEN BIRD (Raut) ...	7	5
B. MUSIC (A. Khan) ...	7	5

9 — 5-45 p.m.

THE VIRAR PLATE Div. I—1M

MONKSHOOD (Durr) ...	9	4
ROYAL SALUTE (Lewis) ..	9	3
KIMSEL (R Shinde) ...	9	2
TUDOR BLUE (S Chavan)	8	6
LING MALA (W Bell) ...	9	2
L. PRINCESS (Purtu S) ...	9	1
R. BUZZARD (Jagdesh) ...	8	11
QUE SERA SERA (Eldin)	8	6
ESTCOURT (Foley) ...	8	3
GOLDEN SPOT (Kheem S)	8	5
NAPOLI (Majid A.) ..	7	13